

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARREST IS REPORTED

It Is Believed That the Owner of the Revolver Found in the Vindicator Is Now in Custody. Ten Men Ordered Released.

Special to the Gazette.
Camp Goldfield, Nov. 25.—Col. Verdeckberg, in command of the troops here, today stated that the most important arrest in connection with the blowing up of the Vindicator mine had been made today. He refused to give the name of the man, or any further information, but it is believed that the man arrested is the owner of the revolver found in the sixth level of the mine.

Major Naylor, who is in command of the camp, said Col. Verdeckberg's report for Denver tonight, received orders to release the following prisoners: H. C. Craze, John Scholcraft, Ed Fleming, R. Roland, L. Bolson, R. Mahon, Robert Reddy, J. F. Isbell, J. Aiken and John Johnson. The orders were received this afternoon from Denver. Colonel Verdeckberg notified Major Naylor that he had received complaints that low bidding had been made for the Vindicator mine. The police officers, called to accept orders, called to accept orders at the police officers. He notified the mayor that such work must be done at once or he would take a hand in the matter himself. The police officers, called to accept orders, called to accept orders at the police officers. He notified the mayor that such work must be done at once or he would take a hand in the matter himself. The police officers, called to accept orders, called to accept orders at the police officers.

Another Arrest Made.
Joseph Virgel, a miner who recently got a good position on the Portland and accepted one on the Vindicator, was arrested this morning by Captain Naylor, who is in command of the Bull Hill guards at Victor. Virgel was in a disreputable condition and made several statements which showed that he might know more about the Vindicator matter than he would admit. The officers at camp consider this arrest of the greatest importance.

More Troops.
Colonel Verdeckberg is expecting three additional companies of the National guard to arrive in the district tonight or tomorrow. They will come from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE TOWN'S GOOD HEALTH.

IT IS evident from the reports of the city physician that Colorado Springs is experiencing this year one of the healthiest seasons that it has known. The town has been singularly free from epidemics of any kind or nature, which is surely a cause for congratulation and thankfulness.

The usual fall typhoid epidemic has been entirely absent, there being very few cases and nothing approaching previous records for this serious disease. There has been comparatively little scarlet fever, also, for which parents especially are grateful.

No doubt this immunity from epidemics is due largely to the care which is taken by the health department to stamp out these diseases before they begin to spread. In this they are aided by the intelligent physicians of the city who gladly lend every aid and co-operation in conserving the good health of the people. Every precaution is now being taken in the matter of water supply, disposal of sewerage and by stringent regulations for the prevention of epidemic, to keep the health of the citizens of Colorado Springs as nearly perfect as is possible.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCE.

A NOTEWORTHY feature of Secretary Shaw's address at the annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce was his plea for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, which he declared was the only unprotected American industry.

With the immediate construction of the Panama canal definitely decided upon the matter takes an additional interest and importance.

Secretary Shaw disclaimed any intention of contending for ship subsidies if any more feasible course can be devised, but declared that if ship subsidies would insure the United States an adequate merchant marine then he favored the measure.

As the secretary of the treasury pointed out, it is not alone the situation in times of peace that must be considered, but conditions in time of war. During the Spanish war the United States purchased or chartered no less than 40 foreign vessels and meantime every city on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts was in fear of sudden attack from the squadron which was reported to have sailed from Spain. In case of war between European powers American commerce would be left helpless, for only about 10 per cent. is at present carried in American ships.

There is still a vast trade with South America, South Africa and the Orient to be developed. American ship companies would find foreign markets for millions of dollars worth of American products and Secretary Shaw points out that a foreign market for a million dollars worth of manufactured products means a domestic market of at least \$800,000 worth of labor.

It is a problem which requires constructive statesmanship and it is not reasonable that factional opposition to a particular measure should continue to prevent congress from speedily carrying out some effectual plan for accomplishing desired results.

CARDINAL DEL VAL'S LATEST HONOR.

THE APPOINTMENT of Cardinal Merry Del Val to be prefect of the sacred palaces, as announced in a dispatch from Rome, is another step in a remarkable promotion which has been attracting a large amount of interest in the Catholic world.

Merry Del Val is the youngest member of the college of cardinals, being only 38. He was ordained to the priesthood at the age of 23 and four years later he was made papal chamberlain. In 1897 he became domestic prelate to Pope Leo.

The present pope made Merry Del Val the papal secretary of state and thereby created a whirlwind of comment which had not quieted before the news of this latest honor was announced. In the first place Merry Del Val was not an Italian, in the second place he had never been a nunzio, and in the third place he was very young. But it was admitted that aside from these three points he was eminently qualified for the position. He is a master of several languages, he is personally acquainted with a number of the ruling dynasties of Europe, he has an immense capacity of work and he is credited with being able to subordinate his views to those of his direct master, the pope. It is interesting to note that the cardinal is of Irish descent and speaks English fluently.

So far as the appointment to be prefect of the sacred palaces is concerned, it is an important position, making Cardinal Del Val head of the administration of the vatican and centering in his hands the highest powers of the papal government, but it should be remembered that the position was always a part of the office of the secretary of state until Pope Leo XIII made it distinct.

But in all events it is another indication of the extraordinary amount of confidence which the pontiff has in the young cardinal.

SALAZAR TO THE FRONT.

GENERAL SALAZAR, of Colombia, proposes to organize an army of 100,000 men instantly, and march to the isthmus and compel its inhabitants to return at once to the Republic of Colombia and to their ancient allegiance.

There are some few difficulties in the way but Salazar evidently forgot to confide them to his press agent.

The first of these is that the Colombians, despite their enthusiasm, are not looking for trouble nor for work, of which there would be a good deal of both in the proposed expedition.

Again if the general were able to muster five thousand men he would do better than the republic has hitherto done even with the assistance of Panama.

Colombia's navy and transportation facilities consist of about one ancient gunboat, which would be put out of service with one shot from a United States cruiser.

So, then, Salazar's pronunciamento may be taken as a mixture of bluff and bombast.

He, like a great many other Colombians of the higher class, is deeply chagrined to think of having that \$10,000,000, with many other millions to follow, slip through his fingers. It was one time when the consummate avarice and continuous deceit received its proper reward.

THE CASE OF REED SMOOT, MORMON

A GREAT many ordinarily well-intentioned and intelligent persons are placing themselves in a very ridiculous light by demanding the immediate expulsion of Hon. Reed Smoot, of Utah, from the senate of the United States. Their position is all the more foolish in view of the fact that they are demanding that which

is contrary to law and the Constitution.

Senator Smoot can be expelled from his seat in the senate if it can be conclusively proven that he is a polygamist, but to demand his immediate and summary expulsion, without a hearing, investigation or legal procedure is so ridiculous as to be beneath serious consideration.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts in presenting a number of petitions from his state to the senate the other day said: "I present petitions from sundry citizens of Massachusetts, some praying for the investigation of charges made and filed against the Hon. Reed Smoot, and others praying for a particular determination of that case in accordance with their desires." Senator Hoar then went on to state a fact which should be perfectly clear to everyone who has considered the case of Senator Smoot that "the decision of the title of a senator to his seat in the senate is a purely judicial question to be determined upon evidence and the application to the evidence of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and it seems to me with all due respect to these petitioners, it is as much out of place to address such petitions to this high court which is to determine these cases as it would be to petition the supreme court of the United States to take up some case which was before it, or decide it in a particular way."

The mistake that a great many people make in the case of Mr. Smoot is the belief that he can be expelled from the senate simply because he is a member of and an apostle in the Mormon church. A man's religion, no matter how fantastic, or how objectionable it may be to others, is not a bar to membership in the senate, unless it is a religion the practice of which involves a violation of the laws of the country. If it can be proven that Mr. Smoot is a polygamist he is ineligible to represent his state in the congress of the United States. If it is demonstrated that he has not practiced polygamy then the case falls, because the fact that he is a leader in the Mormon church and a member of its hierarchy is no bar to his senatorship.

For persons, therefore, to forward petitions, which in themselves are of doubtful propriety according to Senator Hoar, demanding the expulsion of Senator Smoot on the simple basis that he is a Mormon, is a proceeding as foolish as it is useless.

CRIPPLE CREEK CONDITIONS.

THE REPORT that the El Paso drainage tunnel is showing a marked increase in flow of water as the driving progresses through the El Paso, will be received with marked satisfaction by every mine owner in the vicinity of the tunnel, for it will go far toward proving that their theories regarding drainage are correct, and if they are correct it means that a number of the largest mines of the district will speedily be unwatered, and that work may be resumed in the hitherto flooded levels.

This is one of the brightest omens in the present condition of affairs in the Cripple Creek district. Mining conditions in the district are better than they have been for several months past. The output is steadily increasing, and the amount of money disbursed in the regular pay rolls is regularly growing larger.

Therefore, the general state of affairs in the district is favorable to a continued increase of business among the merchants with every passing week, and the great gold district will soon resume its former place as the greatest producer of yellow metal on the American continent.

THE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET of the Merchants association of Colorado Springs serves to emphasize the fact that men may be earnest competitors in business and at the same time possess a spirit of fraternity and good fellowship.

In the year that this association has been formed it has proved its value to its members many times over through a mutual interchange of ideas respecting general trade conditions in Colorado Springs and in devising methods whereby losses may be reduced to a minimum and trade extended in a variety of ways.

The example of this Merchants association is therefore well worthy of emulation and it is to be hoped that he succeeding months and years will greatly add to its usefulness and value to its membership.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF LIFE.

CASES IN WHICH the citizens of any community reach the advanced age of one hundred years are comparatively rare, and few indeed of them reach the age of 103 years. This age is so exceptional as to all for more than passing comment.

Benajah Phelps not only lived to the scriptural age of three score and ten, but lived a full half a lifetime after that. Great and marvelous are the changes which were witnessed during the span of his lifetime. Practically every public convenience and utility now in general use was absolutely unknown and undreamed of when he was a boy. This includes those commonplace things, steamboats and locomotives. A man indeed must have fertile and expansive mind to be able to comprehend the significance of these marvelous inventions of the last fifty years.

Though it hardly seems possible, no doubt the next hundred years will witness quite as remarkable inventions, devices and improvements for facilitating business and for the betterment of mankind as have been brought forth the last hundred years.

The physical side of longevity always possesses an interest. The average person stops to inquire "how happens it that this man attained to such a remarkably long life?" In the case of Mr. Phelps he was fortunate in having had a long line of frugal, industrious, temperate ancestors. He was given a good constitution to start with and never impaired it either by worry or by riotous living. A man is doubly fortunate if he is thus given a good start. Those who have not the advantage of a powerful ancestry may, however, live long if they will, conserving the strength which is given to them.

That one mile of ditch which has already been dug on the Fountain Valley line is but the beginning, let us hope, of a great enterprise which will prove not only of great benefit to the company but to the citizens of Colorado Springs and the residents of the entire Fountain valley.

The Britons are financially interested in Colombia as purchasers of its bonds. They would be very glad to see a portion of Uncle Sam's \$10,000,000 go to the liquidation of the debt. British cash is planted in nearly every quarter of the globe.

The Porto Ricans are apparently not flattered at the prospect of becoming an American state. According to the present outlook there is no cause for worry on their part.

Senator Hill says that Senator Newlands is all wrong; that we don't want Porto Rico but we will get Canada. One man's guess is as good as another.

THE LESSON FOR THE MOROS.

FOR the first time in nearly a year it has become necessary to prove to Moros of the Philippine Islands that they are no longer under the sovereignty of a decaying monarchy but are the wards of a twentieth century republic.

It has again become necessary to prove to them that the United States intends to exercise control over the inhabitants of the Philippines and it depends upon themselves whether this rule is to be that of kindness or of force. If they prove that they are to be trusted they will be dealt with after the manner of honorable, civilized people. If they prove treacherous and ugly, sterner measures will be adopted.

The conflict in Jolo between the forces under General Wood and those of a recalcitrant Moro leader, in which the latter were badly beaten, will no doubt serve as a powerful restraining influence for many months to come. These fanatics will no doubt learn that the United States keeps its promises, whether that promise be to give self-government to all capable of having it or to severely punish all infractions of law.

A very important meeting which has been called for next Saturday at the Brown Palace, Denver, is that which will devise means for advertising Colorado during the St. Louis exposition. If the matter is handled properly there is no question but that thousands of visitors to the fair may be induced to come to Colorado after their tour of the exposition. In 1893, despite the fact that the World's fair drew thousands of visitors to Chicago, the Pike's Peak region had a very good tourist season, and there was then nothing like the united effort which is to be made this year to draw visitors westward.

Owing to the fact that this is a desirable season for outfitting in southern waters a sub-committee of the United States senate will proceed forthwith to Cuba to take testimony as to whether or not Leonard Wood is a desirable person for the office of major-general.

The latitude permitted in the discussion of any subject before the United States senate was clearly shown the other day when, under the head of Cuban reciprocity, Senator Hale made a few remarks on the annexation of Canada.

Colorado City is the first of the three cities in the Pike's Peak region to call for bids and award a contract for its Carnegie library. Colorado City people are to be congratulated upon the outlook.

WELL, IT HAS STARTED.

Again the croakers and the knockers can go a-way back and sit down.

That big ditch and reservoir that you said never would be built, is being built right now.

Mr. Honan of Pueblo, landed in Fountain Sunday afternoon with his big grading outfit; they stayed here that night, and Monday morning left for Kelker, near which station their first camp is pitched; they will work this way until the Skinner ranch is reached, where the first reservoir is to be located. After this reservoir has been completed, which will require 90 days, the ditch will be continued on down the valley to the site of the next reservoir, and so on down till the three reservoirs have been completed.

Of course, there are those who will yet argue that this work will not amount to anything; that it is simply a land booming scheme, or some other kind of a swindle; but the work will go on just the same in spite of these pessimists; thousands of acres of arid land will be reclaimed, hundreds more homes will be provided, and our valley, more than ever be the Eden of Colorado.—(Fountain Record.)

Late Press Comment

BETTER SALARIES.

Bishop Willard Francis Mallie of the Methodist Episcopal church is opposed to the diminutive salaries that congressmen are allowed to go that way—and, of course, may the energy and unstinted attention of legislature and courts be given to the forestry of the state ere it is too late; for the game and fish may be renewed and supplied again after destruction within a few years, but it takes centuries to restore trees.—(Sunset Magazine.)

HOW BRITAIN PROTECTS HER STEAMSHIPS.

Only letters especially addressed to be sent by an American steamer are allowed to go that way—and, of course, few persons are familiar with shipping lists and sailing hours. As a consequence, American steamers, however swift, bring few letters from England and receive almost nothing for the same. While our own government in 1892 gave \$2,000 to the subsidized British Cunard line, \$3,000 to the North German Lloyd, and \$10,000 to other foreign companies.—(Washington Times.)

PROTECTING THE FORESTS.

In California the legislature and judicial decisions have carefully cared for the game and fish of the state. The game should belong to all the people and all the people should be interested in legislation pertaining to the preservation of forests, and especially of the majestic trees of California. Upon the woods much depends for the beauty, the health and the climatic conditions of the country. May the energy and unstinted attention of legislature and courts be given to the forestry of the state ere it is too late; for the game and fish may be renewed and supplied again after destruction within a few years, but it takes centuries to restore trees.—(Sunset Magazine.)

WHAT ELECTRICITY DOES FOR A TUNNEL.

Absence of smoke in the Mersey tunnel at Liverpool since electricity has been substituted for steam seems to recommend it to suburban travelers. If an inference may be drawn from the increase of about 37 per cent in the traffic. With steam locomotives there were 283 trains a day. Now there are 750 trains a day, operated by electricity. In the last week of service there were 125,372 local passengers, an increase of 37,619 over the number carried in the last week of steam service. Compared with the corresponding week of last year the increase was 32,875. With the energy and unstinted attention of legislature and courts be given to the forestry of the state ere it is too late; for the game and fish may be renewed and supplied again after destruction within a few years, but it takes centuries to restore trees.—(Sunset Magazine.)

THE WAY TO KEEP PROSPERITY.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon declares that the country's prosperity is on a solid basis, and the people are of the same mind. The way to keep it there is to keep Republican policies in force.—(Indianapolis Journal.)

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

It is said that Mr. Watson, of this state, will again press upon the attention of congress his immigration bill requiring an educational test. The measure passed the house at the last session, but died in the senate. The safety of the republic lies in the intelligence of its people, and it is a very grave question if we are not at present accepting a mass of ignorance too great to safely digest, even with our splendid school system.—(Indianapolis Journal.)

JAPAN SICK OF THE BARGAIN.

Japan is reported to be seriously dissatisfied with its real estate bargaining with Russia. Probably had not noticed that Russia had removed its "We Aim to Please" sign some time ago.—(Washington Post.)

THE PATTI OF TODAY.

Adeline Patti, otherwise the Baroness Cederstrom, returned to the American concert stage last week for what we are earnestly assured is "the very last time." The wits have done admirably in the past with the subject of the diva's leave-taking, so we maylegate to them the accompanying opportunity of the present. But what of that notorious voice which has been for generations an international tradition? The most scrupulous gallantry cannot

blink the fact that the voice which so valiantly projected itself into the spaces of Carnegie hall last week has lost all but a pitiable modicum of its former loveliness, its infinitesimal and haunting magic. The art which is its controlling impulse is as dexterously heedful as of old, but the voice itself is acridulous and worn. It has still its appealing tones—beauty has not yet passed wholly from it; but these are occasional only. And at the end one realizes, a little sadly, that the Patti of yesterday—the Patti of our mothers—is but a unique and receding memory.—(Harpers Weekly.)

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN THE SPELL.

"Brain fog" is the rapidly growing ailment of upper classes in England and the use of "alcoholic stimulants" is all that restores the body to its normal habits. We see people staggering about the streets with some sort of fog, only it is spelled with a "J."—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

TOO MUCH RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

A bulletin issued by the Interstate commerce commission shows that there was a large increase in railroad casualties during the last fiscal year. This is partially accounted for by the gain in railroad traffic and the increase in the number of railroad men employed. Both these facts can well be used as strong arguments in favor of greater precautions on every road for the protection of both employees and patrons. All safety appliances that will reduce the danger in railroad travel must be put into operation, let the cost be what it may.—(Baltimore American.)

Good Short Stories

M'KINLEY'S FIRST DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senator Frye was in a reminiscent mood the other evening and told of McKinley's first appearance on the floor of the house of representatives. "He was genial, yet somewhat shy," said Senator Frye, "and when we drew lots for seats he drew a very good seat. I and I drew a poor one. The next morning I found all his things in my seat and my books and papers had been removed to the better seat that he had drawn. 'How is this, major?' I said; 'there's some mistake.' 'Not at all, congressman,' he replied, graciously, 'this seat belongs to you.' 'No, this will not do,' I said; 'you drew this seat and I must insist upon your keeping it.' 'Now, look here, congressman,' said McKinley, 'you have been here before and you are likely to obtain the attention of the chair and address the house, while this is my first term and I am expected to do nothing but look wise.' 'Yes, but the rules of the house?' I replied. 'What are the rules of the house between friends? You take the seat,' was the answer of the future president. Major McKinley never failed to win friends wherever he went and his superb unselfishness and goodness is a treasured memory of all who knew him."

WIGS AND WOMEN.

"Nowadays 99 women out of 100 wear wigs," This startling statement, which rests on the authority of Mrs. Stannard, better known as John Stannard Winter, author of "Rooftop's Baby" is the outcome of a discussion raised by George Alexander on the subject of dress at evening theatrical performances in London. Mrs. Stannard writes: "When George Alexander touches upon the great question of feminine headgear he is trenching upon ground which is difficult to tread without disaster. He evidently does not realize the truth, which is this, that nowadays 99 women out of 100 wear wigs, and the woman who wears a wig is the slave of that article of adornment. If she is a rich woman she has one wig for the afternoon, to wear with her hat, and she has another wig for evening to wear without her hat. In nine cases out of ten she cannot take her hat off, because she would not be sure of the disclosures it would make."

UNFORTUNATE COMBINATION.

An old colored man called on Judge Rufus B. Cowing the other day, and in asking for advice supplied the court with a good story. "What Ise gwine to inculcate, Judge, is dis: What must I do to change my name? When I find dat Ise weighted down wif sh progromen datse bound to kill my trade, what mus I do?" "You wish to change your name?" inquired Judge Cowing. "And why?" "Cause mah name is Failure. Yeh, sah, dat's mah name, Ie, sh white-washer, and dat name jes' queers me." "Very well, uncle, why not use the first letter of your first name?" suggested the court. "Dat's wuss," groaned the old man. "Ie tried dat, I had a big sign painted 'A Failure,' and mah trade left me. 'The initial letter does make an unhappy combination,' agreed the Judge. "But I'll tell you what to do. Use your first name, and then people will not notice the last name so much." "Dat's der mos' discommoding of all sah. It's simply downright wand'rous. Mah first name is Adam, sah."—(New York Times.)

TO EXPLAIN THREE QUEENS.

A story is told on a down-town man who loves a quiet game of draw poker. Being advised over the phone the other afternoon that five of his friends were due to open a jackpot, he phoned back: "How much will it cost me to come in? Seven dollars? All right; let some one who is not playing draw cards for me. I'll stand for it." Soon one of the outsiders called him up and informed him he had three queens. The business man chuckled and waited for the betting to reach him. Ting-a-ling, rang the telephone. "Well," asked the wire player. "I called you," began a voice. "Sorry," cried the business man, "for I've got three queens." "Why, George, this is Mary!" exclaimed the voice. It was his wife. He is now trying to explain away those three queens.—(New York Times.)

DIDN'T WANT GAS.

A farmer went into the office of a Biddeford, Me., dentist the other day and inquired what the charge was for pulling a tooth. "Twenty-five cents without gas and 50 cents if you take gas," replied the dentist. "I don't want any gas," said the farmer. "I admit your courage," replied the dentist. "Most people want to take gas." "Oh, it isn't me; it's my wife that's going to have the tooth out," explained the farmer.

In a Humorous Vein

THE NEW OLD MOTHER HUBBARD.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard, To fetch her poor dog a bone. But when she got there the cupboard only contained remnants of cold Shredded Chicken Vita Breakfast Food, Olive Oil and Peanuts. And so the poor dog had none.

She went to the baker's to buy him some (wholemeal) bread. But when she came back it is unnecessary to state after the preceding verse that the poor dog lay dead.

LIGHT DRAUGHT.

On board one of the North pleasure steamers, which have to be built with exceedingly light draught in order to get over the frequent shallows of the river a Yankee tourist remarked to the captain, a shrewd old Scotchman: "I reckon, skipper, that you think nothing of steaming across a meadow when there has been a heavy fall of dew." "That's so," replied the captain, "though occasionally we have tea sent a man ahied w' watchin' em!"—(Men and Women London.)

A DEFINITION.

"Diplomacy," Lester, said the hen-pecked man, replying to the inquiry of his small son, during it may be necessary to explain, the temporary absence of the majestic wife of the one and mother of the other, "diplomacy is what makes a man call on a lady and an especially deal out to his family and the visitors their favorite helps, including the only portions which he himself really likes, and at the same time look like a putty saint."—(December Smart Set.)

HOW THEY DO TALK!

Madge—Why in the world is he marrying Miss Olden? Marjorie—Perhaps he is trying off one of those freak election bets. (Town Topics.)

RIDICULOUS.

"Isn't it ridiculous for Tesspot to think he can play football?" "Why?" "Why, he's as bald as an egg."—(Town Topics.)

DANGERS OF ABSENCE.

Dr. Jinks—I suppose you must have lost some of your patients by being in Europe for so many months of your Dr. Kent—Yes, confound it! Ten or a dozen of them got well.—(Boston Transcript.)

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.

Madge—Miss Pussay has volunteered to get up a booth at the Christmas bazaar and sell kisses. Isn't that awful? Marjorie—Dreadful, my dear, but never thought that girl had the face to do it.—(Smart Set.)

IF KING LEOPOLD COMES

He Will be the First Reigning European Monarch to Set Foot on the Shores of Columbia.

A Brussels dispatch says that King Leopold has definitely decided to visit the United States next year. He has been invited to attend the St. Louis exposition. Probably that will be made the immediate excuse for his coming to a country which he has often expressed a desire to see. If he comes he will be the first reigning European sovereign to visit the United States.

Leopold of Belgium holds his throne because of recognition by the great European powers. In the eyes of the Belgian people to national existence. Thus he is really a king projected upward by his people, and not descending upon them from above. Furthermore, he rules as a monarch, not as the head of a commercial corporation whose conduct is much of the kind of an issue in European politics that the trusts are in America.

Thus Leopold is a highly commercial and capitalistic potentate of at least semi-democratic origin. However, under European conventions he is a king ruling from the social viewpoint at least, by right of descent.

If King Leopold comes he will be received with every courtesy, and all possible will be done to make his visit pleasant and profitable. He will arouse a desire to see him in the eyes of the people who get any sympathetic appreciation will depend entirely upon himself. He will be politely treated, of course. He will win esteem if he shows himself as deserving it.

For he will come among a people who not only refuse to reverence any man as a sacrosanct personage, holding his place by any force from above, but from whose consciousness the idea that any man should be so revered is a wholly alien. He will come among a people who have not only ceased to think that kings ought to be.—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

GERMAN INDUSTRIES

Notable Decrease of Unemployed Men.—Shortage of Freight Cars for the First Time in Three Years.

Washington, Nov. 24.—United States Consul General Mason, Berlin, Germany, writes to the department of commerce as follows: "The record of September confirms the general impression of returning industrial activity in Germany. A very sensitive, and trustworthy barometer of the existing situation is found in the daily records of the labor market, which are under competent official management at Berlin. From these records it appears that during the past month there were received for every business open situation only 111 applications, as compared with 137 applications in September, 1902.

The relation between supply and demand for men's labor, as shown by 111 applications for every hundred vacancies in September, 1902, to 128 in the same month this year. The noticeable decrease of unemployed men on the streets of Berlin is the result of the greatly increased activity in the building trades in Berlin, Magdeburg, Altona, Solingen and at several other points the demand for men's labor has been increased. There is also an increased activity in the mining and metal industries of the Rhinish-Westphalian district, where several of the leading iron and steel companies have said to have booked orders that will keep their works in operation until beyond the close of the year.

The expected relapse in the textile industries which was predicted for the end of the past summer has not occurred as yet; and although many manufacturers in different lines are selling their products at home and for export at prices which are decidedly below cost in relation to the cost of labor and materials, yet, on the whole, the volume of business is steady and large, and traffic in the great German sea ports is brisk. From the first of the year there is a daily and serious shortage of freight cars on the state railways and station agents throughout the country are requiring employers to employ shifts of freight handlers who never cease to unload all freight immediately after the arrival and to return the empty cars, if not urgently needed where they have been unloaded, to the headquarters of the district to which they belong.

AGENT'S BAD SPEAR

A Tenderfoot Saw Burglars Three and Caused a Hot Run by an Armed Special.

A Trinidad, Colo., special says: "This morning at 3 o'clock a startling message was received at the Santa Fe office, from the Santa Fe station agent at Thatcher, a small station 10 miles east of Trinidad, on the Santa Fe road, to the effect that robbers were holding up the depot and loading the freight cars with valuables. The depot contained little wagons. Ben Williams, chief of the Santa Fe secret service department on the Santa Fe division, happened to be in Trinidad at the time, and he immediately gave the message. Williams and Sheriff Clark and City Marshal Ryan, Hugo Starnes and five other men took four saddled horses and a bloodhound. They were loaded in a box car to which they attached a special engine and the party heavily armed with Winchesters, arrived at Thatcher at 6 o'clock this morning.

The agent found the agent sitting in the depot, nearly frightened to death. One cow and two burros had been eating hay at the side of the depot, which so frightened the agent that he sent the bloodhound to find the robbers. The agent is a tenderfoot and has been at Thatcher about four days, coming to Colorado from the east. The agent claims he saw three men, all armed with six-shooters and Winchesters, and that one of the men had black whiskers. The bloodhound was put on the trail, but nothing was found but the cow and the two burros. There is no report for truth and honesty was brought into question and their attorney took advantage of the opportunity to place character witnesses on the stand. A gentleman who served with honor in the Confederate army testified that he had known one of them well for 27 years, and would give him full faith and credit in a court of justice or anywhere else. Another, who was a captain in the Confederate army, testified that he knew the negroes well and that their reputation for truth and honesty was good, that he would believe any statement made by them would make. These were the character witnesses and testified that the result was a vindication and a victory for the negroes. This incident shows the kindly feeling of the whites in the south for honest working negroes.

A NEGRO'S REPUTATION.

Suit was brought against two old negroes at Pulaski, S. C., to collect a debt which they claimed to have paid. Reputation for truth and honesty was brought into question and their attorney took advantage of the opportunity to place character witnesses on the stand. A gentleman who served with honor in the Confederate army testified that he had known one of them well for 27 years, and would give him full faith and credit in a court of justice or anywhere else. Another, who was a captain in the Confederate army, testified that he knew the negroes well and that their reputation for truth and honesty was good, that he would believe any statement made by them would make. These were the character witnesses and testified that the result was a vindication and a victory for the negroes. This incident shows the kindly feeling of the whites in the south for honest working negroes.

"Kump!" said Miss Merryweather, and she sat down in that rocking chair and waited until I came up again. "Don't you burgle any until I come back, then we'll see what we can do."

"You ain't going to telephone to the police to nab me?"

Miss Merryweather waved her hand toward the wall at a telephone.

"It isn't customary in houses of people who are not millionaires to have two telephones," said she. "I am going to bring you something to eat."

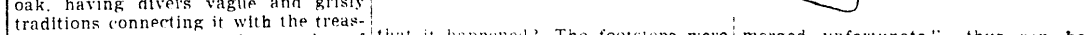
"I won't touch a thing, lady," promised the burglar. "I've been druv" to this I truly have."

Miss Merryweather encouraged him by a nod and departed, lighted candles in hand.

Never it seemed to her had she heard so many sinister noises as prickled her ears while her candle flitted from pantry to sideboard. Board creaked under her tread as they neared the kitchen in the daytime, and every door she touched sent up a long shriek or rumble.

But Bogues slept calmly in the laundry. Miss Merryweather shook her head. She carried a revolver in her hand, which she laid on the tray.

He seems like a decent sort of sub-



She thought of waking the sleeping dog and taking him up stairs; but the peril to the china of Diogenes's clumsiness seemed so much greater to her than the peril to any personal danger from the burglar's longer stay, that she dismissed the suggestion as soon as it appeared. When she entered her sitting-room again and saw how starved and tired her burglar looked she was glad of her decision.

He was leaning back in his chair with his pistol still in one limp hand, his head laid back, showing his miserable thin neck and the white glare full of the haggard pallor of his face.

His eyes brightened at the sight of the great Michael, and he, making no comment, lighted the cigarette in the silver chafing dish, and as he burned she buttered the slices of bread and placed beef between them.

"I am afraid the beef is a little underdone for your taste," observed she

kindly, "and I hope you don't care for mustard, for I forgot it; but I've put on salt and pepper, and they were the best done pieces I could find. The soup will be warm in a minute. Now you drink this glass of wine."

The man drank it, keeping his eyes on her. Then he laid the pistol on the table. "I ain't going to use it," he said.

"Much better not," returned Miss Merryweather. "The truth is, I have long had a curiosity to see a burglar at work; and I rather have planned things that way; but I didn't expect he would be so decent as you seem. How do you like that wine? It's old Jacques port."

The burglar looked rather bewildered, but answered that it was the best wine he had ever tasted. He added ingeniously that he had just dined at the

"You are not at all like a professional burglar," remarked the lady, who had now come to ladling out the steaming soup: "I think you must be an amateur."

"I never touched a thing," I said, "my own before, lady, so help me—"

"Well, you haven't touched anything," she said, "but you must be an amateur."

weather, who had a mania for accuracy. She continued: I suppose you are putting that sandwich into your pocket for your family—don't do it! I'll make you up a basket for them. Tell me what brought you, such a decent man, to this pass?"

The man smeared his eyes with his hand before he began. "I never see a lady like you," said he. "I'm just

"Oh, if you were a plumber it must have come natural to you to rob!"

The burglar acknowledged the salt by a faint smile. "We ain't so bad as they make us out. Well, hard times came and the work fell off, and the union wouldn't let us work below

(Continued on page 6.)

A few months ago Lou Dillon was an unknown quantity. Today she has a world's records to sell, ranks with the best and money cannot buy her.

COLORADO GROWN POTATO THAT WEIGHS EIGHTY-FOUR OUNCES



SAMPLE OF COLOFADO POTATOES.

Besides being the premier state for known as the Rose Aron variety and the production of sugar beets, cotton, etc., Colorado is sustaining its reputation as a potato state. Architect A. J. Smith recently received a shipment of potatoes from Delta, Colo., which are now being exhibited in Van E. Rouse's window on South Tejon street. The potatoes are

BIG EXPENDITURE PLANNED

In answer to the invitations sent out last week by General Palmer, a number of Colorado Springs citizens assembled in the Science building yesterday noon, to meet and discuss the plans for the proposed parking of Monument creek.

It is estimated that the work of parking the ground will call for an immediate expenditure of \$300,000, exclusive of the horticultural features, which will be considered later.

Charles W. Leavitt, landscape engineer, of New York, who executed the designs, which are on exhibition in the museum of the Science building, was at the meeting and explained minutely the working out of the drawings. The landscape effects will be elaborate.

WAS CRAZED BY GRIEF

W. N. Williams and H. Williams, brothers of Albert Williams who jumped out of the window of a moving Santa Fe train near Larkspur last Friday afternoon, arrived in the city last night from Sheffield, Iowa, and registered at the Spaulding house. It is their intention to take their brother, who has been confined in the county jail since his arrival in this city Friday evening.

According to Mr. Williams, his brother, Albert Williams, left Sheffield last Wednesday for Colorado Springs where he intended to secure work and make his home. It was while coming down from Denver enroute to this city that he made the leap from the window of the train, and gave other evidence of insanity.

"We thought he was all right when he left or we would not have consented

to his coming, especially alone," continued Mr. Williams. "He has had little spells, times when he was either moody or silent or laughed and talked more than he ought, for about three or four years. Our mother died about one year ago and after that he had a bad spell. Our sister died about a week before he started to Colorado Springs and he had another spell then. He never could stand any trouble."

Mr. Williams says that his brother has been in the asylum at Independence two times but his case was not considered serious. "We are at loss to account for the spells," said Mr. Williams, "and the asylum people could not explain the cause."

The Williams family now consists of the father, who is quite an old man and resides in Sheffield, four brothers and two sisters, all of whom live in or near that town.

MISS KELSO PAWNED JEWELS TO BUY MORPHINE, SHE SAID

One solid gold ladies' watch and fob, one solid gold signet ring, one gold ring set with diamonds and opals, one solid silver chatelaine bag, one gold locket, three solid gold shirtwaist buttons, one pair solid gold cuff buttons, one comb and one brush with solid silver backs.

The above articles, all the property of Miss Margaret Kelso, were pawned in the pawn shop of M. K. Myers on Huerfano street by Chief of Police Reynolds yesterday. Upon the request of Miss Kelso's sister, Miss Ella Kelso, the pawn tickets for the articles were forwarded to her at McCune, Pa., to be redeemed and the articles were

placed in the safe at the police station. The articles were pawned over three weeks ago before Miss Kelso's departure from the city. What she did with the money is not known. It is said that she confessed to Chief Reynolds that she used it to buy morphine with, but this Chief Reynolds denies.

Miss Kelso and her sister left at 10:30 Sunday evening for their home in Pennsylvania. Miss Kelso agreed to return only on the condition that she should be allowed to come back to Colorado after a short visit. As she is still considerably affected from her experiences and wanderings it is doubtful if she will be able to return for some time.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

THE POPULAR LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE.

Reaches all the Principal Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS

BETWEEN DENVER AND

CRIPPLE CREEK SALT LAKE CITY
LEADVILLE OGDEN
GLENWOOD SPRINGS PORTLAND
GRAND JUNCTION SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO

DINING CARS Service a la Carte On all through trains.

T. J. JEFFERY, President, Denver, Colo.
J. M. HERBERT, Manager, Denver, Colo.
S. H. BABCOCK, Asst. Gen. Traffic Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.

RUSSELL HARDING, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. St. Louis, Mo.
A. S. HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr. Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

Thanksgiving of the Burglar and Plumber

(Continued from page 5.)

Miss Merryweather, springing from her chair in strong agitation, "do you mean to tell me you are not a union man? Don't think of burgling me. I can give you a great deal better job, and I will advance you money on it, too. This house is only about half plumbed; if you will take hold and get this plumbing done by 6 o'clock to-morrow I'll pay you well. And you shall have two men to help you who aren't plumbers, but have some sense, and a boy to run to the shop to get the tools. Are you a good plumber?"

"Yes'm, I was; I'm a little out of practice. But I guess I can satisfy you. I'll try hard. You see, they didn't take all the men back, ma'am, when the strike ended. I heard of a job in Chicago, and I got it sure enough; but it only lasted a little while. And then I wrote to the new factory they was starting here, the glucose works, and I got a job, but the first week I came down with typhoid fever. I worked with the fever on me, and I did take whiskey to kinder hold me up, for I would think of losing it as a job, but I wasn't drunk, though somebody said so. So I lost it and another feller got it—well, I guess he needed it bad, too. But that's how it was."

"I went home and was sick awful bad for six weeks, and when I got up again there was nothing I got; and the lady said, 'I heard of a job in Chicago, and I got it sure enough; but it only lasted a little while. And then I wrote to the new factory they was starting here, the glucose works, and I got a job, but the first week I came down with typhoid fever. I worked with the fever on me, and I did take whiskey to kinder hold me up, for I would think of losing it as a job, but I wasn't drunk, though somebody said so. So I lost it and another feller got it—well, I guess he needed it bad, too. But that's how it was.'"

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Senator Kernan turned toward the Colorado senator and inquired:

"Speaking of the old days, have you been over to say 'how-dy' to old 'G' Cameron?"

"Who's Cameron?" asked the others simultaneously.

"Well, he used to be your old school teacher up in the Genesee valley, but he, like the rest of us, entered politics and he came to the senate from Wisconsin on the same day that I came here to represent New York."

"A year later this famous quartet was rounded out to a full sextet when two others who had worked on the Kernan farm and been taught in the Cameron school entered the senate. One was Senator Brock of Kentucky, and the other Senator McPherson of New Jersey."

"Some who heard the story were inclined to accept it with a pinch of salt. Reference to old congressional records shows the following corroborative data concerning the 'Big Six':"

Senator Angus Cameron was born in Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1826, and entered the senate from Wisconsin on March 4, 1875.

Senator Francis Kernan was born at Tyrone, N. Y., January 14, 1818, and entered the senate from New York on March 4, 1875.

Senator Henry M. Teller was born in Allegheny county, New York, May 23, 1830, and entered the senate from Colorado December 4, 1876.

Senator Jerome B. Chaffee was born in Livingston county, New York, April 17, 1825, and entered the senate from Colorado on December 3, 1876.

Senator John B. McPherson was born in Livingston county, New York, May 9, 1828, and entered the senate from New Jersey March 5, 1877.

Senator James B. Beck was born in Scotland, February 13, 1822, drifted to New York state and then to Kentucky, from which state he took his seat in the senate March 5, 1877.

CHAMBERLIN WEDS MISS SUSIE RICE

FAVORITE NEPHEW OF LATE W. S. STRATTON MARRIES. COUPLE WILL MAKE HOME IN THIS CITY.

The marriage of Miss Susie Eugenia Rice and Mr. Carl S. Chamberlin, a widely celebrated last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. C. Rice, 730 East Boulder street, was a very simple home wedding owing to the recent death of the father of the bride.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin Brewster, rector of Grace Episcopal church. There were no attendants.

The bride was gown in a handsome brown traveling toilet and after luncheon had been served Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin departed for Denver.

Those present were Mrs. Rice, the bride's mother, Mrs. Crump, the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Howe and Mr. Ruth, of Denver, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Rice, Miss Ethel Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Argo.

Mr. Chamberlin has not yet been selected. Mr. Chamberlin has resided in this city ever since the death of his uncle, the late W. S. Stratton, and has been connected with the management of the estate as one of the executors and as one of the administrators to collect.

Mr. Chamberlin is now general manager of the properties of the Stratton (Cripple Creek Mining & Development company.

WANT TO HAVE MORE POWER

SPECIAL MEETING OF C. F. & I. STOCKHOLDERS CALLED IN DENVER DECEMBER 15 FOR THAT PURPOSE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company has been called to be held in Denver December 15 for the purpose of amending the articles of incorporation.

The present corporation has no power to place mortgages or other incumbrances upon its property until the company's debt of \$15,000,000 has been taken up and paid. It is the purpose of the meeting in December to amend the articles of incorporation so as to amend the articles of incorporation that the board of directors will have power to increase the company's incumbrances if it is deemed necessary in the expansion and development of the company's business.

According to the call issued for the meeting the management of the company has found it necessary since the last annual meeting to set property in order to raise sufficient funds to meet maturing obligations. This has hampered development and the change in the corporate powers will be made for the purpose of lifting this restriction.

He came on a very remarkable errand. He told it half bashfully, half bluntly, but with so honest a mixture of determination and anxiety that my sympathy went out to him at once.

"I am self-made, as you know," he said, "and I am not satisfied with the product."

"I was a poor boy in a New England village. I learned to say 'Yessum' and to take off my hat in the presence of my elders, and my feet when I came into the house. There was very little further training."

"I found that I could make money. I have made several millions. A hundred men or more are my friends in business. That is, they trust me, and will follow my leadership, in business. But socially I know that they are not really my friends."

"I do not seem to please their wives, and daughters and sisters. I am invited to their homes, but I know, and they know, that the invitations are business invitations. They do not press me to join their house parties."

"Somehow I do not gain the confidence and liking of the women who make homes for these men. It mortifies me. I can see that it will interfere with my success."

"Already, when I set out to find pleasure and content in the money that I have earned, this awkwardness in social life stands in the way. I am speaking to you as a confessor."

"I think that I say 'please' and 'mam' too often, and I say the wrong things at the wrong time, and I am too often silent when the right thing would be so easy to say."

THE MEN HE KNOWS.

"I am not naturally a silent man, and I see men in social life who, in spite of their silence, manage to attract friends, both men and women. I know it must be more than 'magnetism.' I doubt if there is any magnetism in it at all."

"I want to be like these well poised and confident, quiet gentlemen I meet in my clubs, saying little, winning the liking of every one they meet. If it the turkeys in the wilders, and remembered how there wasn't a bite in our house for today nor tomorrow, and asked at the rich folks that don't love their families a mite better?"

"I got kind wild, I guess. I've had kinder rich folk tell their money before. I was willing to work

Sick Headache?

Fond doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

77. All druggists.

Want your mouthache or head a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** for the hair.

80 CENT. J. B. BUCKINGHAM, DYE & CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

by Sphinx, 2,200; 2,194; Three-Year-Old-Miss Daphne, by rect, p. 2,064; 2,110; Four-Year-Old-Hat (Chaffin, br. c. by Brown Hal, p. 2,124; 2,064; Five-Year-Old-Fan (Michael, ch. c. by Brown Prince, 2,054; 2,074; Fastest Mare-Darby, by Alexander, 2,004; Fastest Gelding-Prince Albert, b. l. by Crown Prince, 2,157; Fastest Stallion-Dan Patch, br. f. by Joe Patchen, p. 2,014; 1,564; Fastest New Performer-Tom Keene, ch. g. by West Hebert, 2,034; 2,044; Fastest Mile-half-mile track-Dan Patch, br. h. by Joe Patchen, p. 2,014; 2,034; World's records.

LINCOLN'S CANE SOLD

New York, Nov. 23.—At public auction yesterday the cane of President Abraham Lincoln was sold for \$145 to H. H. Wilbert, of No. 52 Broadway. The cane, which had been hypothesized, was put up at auction by Richard V. Harnett & Co., of No. 73 Liberty street.

The CASE of THE "ROUGH DIAMOND"

By ADELAIDE GORDON. Editor of Correct Social Usage.

Copyright, 1903.

A SERIES OF PLAIN TALKS ON The Art of Being Agreeable

I BELIEVE there is a need and good reason for the articles which are to follow this one in the columns of the Gazette.

Just how widely and deeply this need is felt, and how sound is the reason, I think, by the stories of two of the people who have called upon me—a man and a woman—now at almost opposite sides of the earth.

A year or so ago a man, still young, but marked with the care and furrows of business strife, came to me and introduced me to a question of manners in London, and a remarkable success in finance.

I do not dare to speak of him here, even by initials, for the mere initials would betray.

I had never met him until then. But I had heard of him, of course, because for six months "Wall Street" and the newspapers had rung with his name.

What was my surprise to find that my caller was awkward, gangling, even bashful—this young man who in a few short years had wrung fortune and power from the financial markets of America.

He came on a very remarkable errand. He told it half bashfully, half bluntly, but with so honest a mixture of determination and anxiety that my sympathy went out to him at once.

"I am self-made, as you know," he said, "and I am not satisfied with the product."

"I was a poor boy in a New England village. I learned to say 'Yessum' and to take off my hat in the presence of my elders, and my feet when I came into the house. There was very little further training."

"I found that I could make money. I have made several millions. A hundred men or more are my friends in business. That is, they trust me, and will follow my leadership, in business. But socially I know that they are not really my friends."

"I do not seem to please their wives, and daughters and sisters. I am invited to their homes, but I know, and they know, that the invitations are business invitations. They do not press me to join their house parties."

"Somehow I do not gain the confidence and liking of the women who make homes for these men. It mortifies me. I can see that it will interfere with my success."</

MORGAN CRIBS PRESIDENT'S MOTIVE

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Panama canal question was again the leading topic under consideration by the senate today and Mr. Morgan was again the speaker of the day. He continued his review of the history of the efforts to secure an isthmian canal and declared that to the president's ambition to secure the credit of an unique administration must be credited the favoritism manifested by him toward the Panama route. He asserted that President McKinley had favored the Nicaragua line and this statement was challenged by Mr. Hanna who said he knew of his own personal knowledge that Mr. McKinley had urged the most careful investigation after he had learned that the Panama canal property was available.

The question of committee assignments was again postponed, as was also the motion to reconsider the vote on the Newlands resolution concerning the annexation of Cuba.

Governor Morrison of Idaho, was among the visitors on the floor of the senate today.

Invitation for Louisiana.
Immediately after the convening of the senate today President pro tem Frye presented an invitation from the governor of Louisiana, inviting the senate to attend the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana territory to the United States. He also referred to a question raised yesterday as to whether concurrent resolutions of congress need the approval of the president in order to render them operative. He said that it had been the practice to send such resolutions to the president but he read the provision of the constitution bearing on the subject which makes no distinction between concurrent resolutions and joint resolutions and remarked that he did not know how congress had been able to escape from the constitutional requirements.

The suggestion from the chair led to a discussion of the point by Senators Spooner, Teller, Hale, Platt, C. C. and Tillman.

Without disposing of the subject the senate passed to the consideration of which Mr. Cramack's resolution for the investigation of the conduct of the post-office department was laid before the senate and upon motion of Mr. Penrose was referred to the committee on post-offices and post roads.

Morgan's Speech Continued.
Mr. Morgan was then recognized to continue his speech on the Panama canal question. As on yesterday he sharply criticized the administration and of those who oppose the Nicaragua route.

As to Panama the senator said, an elaborate treaty had been prepared, a commission sent here and then sent back again to create a government with power to ratify a treaty. He charged that the treaty with Colombia had been drawn largely by a corporation lawyer.

Canal Report Criticized.
Speaking of the report of the isthmian canal commission, Mr. Morgan declared that report as "the dynamite that has rent in twain the Republic of Colombia." He said further that the report was a desperate adventure. He declared that if Mr. McKinley had lived the report with Nicaragua and Costa Rica would have been observed.

"But he is dead," the senator went on, "and a new Richmond comes upon the field and he enters the arena with the regulation of good faith when a more cunning feeling for a unique administration breaks upon the vision of this ambitious spirit." He declared that it was President Roosevelt's ambition to have all the glory of constructing the canal for his own administration. "Has the president," he asked, "any excuse for his failure to carry into effect the agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica unless it be resentment toward Colombia and gratification of personal ambition which the law deprives him of the further power to indulge? Whatever the incentive he would not to say, people with him in his wild and inaccessible raid."

No Reasons of State.

No plea of "reasons of state" would be acceptable, for, said he, "reasons of state are out of place in a republic and are regarded only as the plea of a tyrant." In concluding his speech, Mr. Morgan declared, the president had destroyed the rights already acquired at much time and expense.

He declared that Colombia had leveled blackmail to the extent of \$2,000,000 and that, acting under the instructions of the president, the secretary of state had entered into an agreement that might make it possible to collect on the levy. Only the eagerness of the president, he said, could have supplied the fulcrum for this transaction.

At this point, and after having spoken for two hours, Mr. Morgan requested the privilege of taking his seat while he continued his delivery. There was no objection.

Marroquin Denounced.

Mr. Morgan reviewed at length the Colombian revolution, declaring that Marroquin's triumph was due not to his own prowess but to the assistance of the United States.

"All roads that the president travels," he said, "lead to the Panama canal, but some of his discreet friends should caution him not to burn the bridges behind him."

That war had, he said, deserved the condemnation of all christendom because of the brutality of Marroquin's conduct and yet notwithstanding this, the president had done nothing to discredit to the bearer of a scalping knife or a tomahawk, the United States was the ally of that leader throughout the conflict. He referred especially to Marroquin's conduct and declared that President Roosevelt must have known of them.

At this point, and after speaking for three hours, Mr. Morgan concluded his prepared speech by saying that he had no objection to the adoption of the motion to make the committee assignments, which motion had been utilized by him as the basis for his speech.

Hanna Makes Correction.

Mr. Hanna challenged the statement of Mr. Morgan, that the Panama company's property had been purchased, and said that President Roosevelt must have known of them.

"I know of my own personal knowledge," said he, "that when in 1899 it became known that the Panama company's property had been purchased, he left the question serious consideration and investigation and at his instance provision was made for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the investigation of all routes. That this request was made because of his interest in the Panama proposition I know of my own personal knowledge. President McKinley had decided to follow the recommendation of his commission, and that is what that there has been no change in policy."

Mr. Morgan replied that he had spoken only from the public record of Mr. McKinley and not from knowledge of his private views. "I know," he said, "that if Mr. McKinley had lived the report with Nicaragua and Costa Rica would have been observed."

"But he is dead," the senator went on, "and a new Richmond comes upon the field and he enters the arena with the regulation of good faith when a more cunning feeling for a unique administration breaks upon the vision of this ambitious spirit." He declared that it was President Roosevelt's ambition to have all the glory of constructing the canal for his own administration. "Has the president," he asked, "any excuse for his failure to carry into effect the agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica unless it be resentment toward Colombia and gratification of personal ambition which the law deprives him of the further power to indulge? Whatever the incentive he would not to say, people with him in his wild and inaccessible raid."

At the request of Mr. Spooner, the vote on the committee assignments was postponed until tomorrow.

At 4:19 the senate went into executive session, adjourning a few minutes later.

CORONER'S INQUEST INTO THE DEATHS AT VINDICATOR MINE

An Important Clew Has Developed in Connection With the Revolver, Remnants of Which Were Found Near the Scene of the Explosion.

Denver, Nov. 24.—This afternoon Adjutant General Sherman Bell, who is in Denver, stated that a large amount of evidence had been secured for the trial of the men suspected of the outrage at the Vindicator mine.

A telegram was received today from the manufacturers of the pistol found in the Vindicator mine, he said, which stated that the revolver in question was sold to a hardware firm of Telluride, Colo. General Bell added that one of the men suspected of complicity in the explosion recently went to Cripple Creek from Telluride.

The general also stated that internal machines ready to be exploded had been found in two other mines and that there was positive evidence that the plot included five mines in all.

Cripple Creek Bureau.

Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 24.—An important clew which may aid materially in the conviction of those who perpetrated the infernal machine outrage in the Vindicator mine last Saturday, has developed in connection with the revolver which was found near the scene of the explosion. Part of the pistol was a piece of recently manufactured mechanism, the serial number of which was in the possession of Major Naylor, who tried to locate the gunsmith who had done the work. All the novelty and gun stores in the district were visited and late yesterday afternoon a gunsmith in Victor admitted having made the piece. This is regarded as a valuable clew as the gun maker avers that he would know the man who had the work done. This revolver is supposed to have been used to fire into the powder which caused the explosion as it was picked up in a much demoralized condition near the shaft.

Coroner's Inquest.

A coroner's jury consisting of John Kettleson, Jacob Nieman, W. S. Elliott, L. Wood, John Harper and W. J. Donnelly, together with Coroner Doran, convened at the Vindicator mine this forenoon for the purpose of investigating the conditions prevailing at the mine and observing the effects of Saturday's explosion by which Superintendent McCormick and Shift Boss Beck met their death.

The testimony of Cager Chas. Johnson was taken at the scene of the explosion at the sixth level, where he found the bodies of the two men before life was extinct.

Accompanying the coroner and jury to the sixth level were Assistant District Attorney Cole, Attorney Sam R. Crump for the Mine Owners' Association, several employers and stockholders of the mine, State Commissioner of Mine Lyman S. White, Inspector of Mines McCarthy, and one or two friends of the deceased.

Johnson's Testimony.

Johnson's testimony was graphically illustrated to the jury, the witness showing the exact location and position in which he found the injured men shortly after the accident. Mr. Johnson's testimony in regard to the tragedy and incidents leading to it were very much the same as the story published in the Gazette on the night of the tragedy.

It had been the coroner's duty to take down the powder to the various levels every day. A witness told of the finding of the shoes of both men and how they had been partially blown off their feet; they were still lying in the drift near where the explosion occurred. Portions of corduroy trousers which had been cut from the limbs of the dead miners were also to be seen at the station.

Another Possible Clew.
While the investigation was going on a man's rubber overshoe No. 6 was found in the rubbish at the bottom of the shaft, which tallies very much with the tracks that were found on the day of the explosion, leading from the scene of the accident into the drift, showing that the wearer had probably retired in that direction for the purpose of hiding, as there is no egress to the surface through this drift. The jury was then brought to the surface and adjourned until this afternoon.

The Hearing Resumed.

At the convening of the jury at Coroner Doran's office in Victor at 2 o'clock this afternoon wire and other articles were found in the station where the explosion occurred were exhibited as evidence. Superintendent Jones of the mine had the day of the explosion in a safe since the day of the explosion. While a great deal of testimony was taken there were no startling developments brought to light this afternoon.

Company in Town.

The disposition of the troops made today is as follows:
Thirty men of Company C, First regiment, under command of Captain Moore, are guarding the Bullion tunnel and Sheridan mine of the Smuggler Union company. Forty-eight members of Company A, First regiment, are at the Tom Boy mine in Savage Basin, five miles from Telluride. Thirty-two men from Company I, First regiment, Captain Crawford, are guarding the Liberty Bell mine near Telluride. Sixty-four men of the same company, Lieutenant Barrows, are at the Liberty Bell company's property, three miles north. Thirty members of Company H, First regiment, Captain Gamble, are at the Smuggler Union mine at Pandora, and 19 men from the same company under Lieutenant Hill are stationed at the Ella Gold Mining company's property at Bear Creek.

Other Cures.

In conversation with the Associated Press W. E. Smith, the brother of the consul cited other equally remarkable cures. Zagaranski's treatment, according to Mr. Smith, consists merely in the drinking of his specific in large quantities, together with life in a walk across the desert, the patient regained his normal strength. This occurred last spring, and the cure appears to be permanent.

Secures Special License.

The Russian police at one time made a strong effort to prevent Zagaranski's practice, but W. E. Smith secured him a special license from the Russian government, under which he is now operating. He has had many patients in Germany and other parts of Europe.

FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Buffalo box factory was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss \$120,000.

SAFE OF VICTOR MINERS UNION ROBBED SKILLFULLY

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Nov. 24.—Unknown persons broke into the Victor Miners Union hall early this morning stealing the contents of the safe and practically destroying many of the records.

Secretary J. P. Geary left the hall last night locking the safe in the usual manner. It contained some \$200 in cash and the records of Miners Union No. 32. Sometime after, unknown persons who were acquainted with the location of the books and money and the ways of the secretary, gained entrance to the rooms by a skeleton key. Then they opened the safe. From all appearances the work was done by an expert in this line, or someone acquainted with the combination of the safe, as not the slightest force was used by them in opening the doors of either the rooms or safe.

The robbers struck the money from the money drawer, then taking a new set of ledgers that had been posted up to a few days ago, tore the indexes completely out and destroyed many of the books. They left the room without leaving the slightest clew as to their identity.

It is believed by union men that some former member of the union who is now scabbing, performed the job, and every effort to land the perpetrators of the crime is being made by the officials.

WINCHESTER'S SUIT OVER DOCTOR-JACK POT STOCK

Denver, Nov. 23.—A fight which will cost a fortune to the principals, no matter which side wins, has been begun in the district court. Josiah Winchester has asked a judgment of \$20,000 against A. E. Carleton, Herbert Warne and J. J. Welch. This is one of the results of the famous Doctor-Jackpot mining litigation that followed the rediscovery of the lost mine in the Cripple Creek district, and the consolidation of the Doctor and Jackpot properties, in Cripple Creek.

In the organization of the Doctor-Jackpot Consolidated Mining company and the allotment of shares to the various interests, Winchester received 60,000 shares for turning over his lease on the rich shoot and for other things he did. Mr. Warne then began suit against Winchester for a portion of the stock, claiming that the number of shares represented was about one-eighth as many and a fortune which Winchester might have availed himself of had he been free to sell at pleasure was lost to him forever. When the stock was sold, the selling price was 55¢ cents a share, and when the 500,000 shares were released the selling price was 55¢ cents, a decrease of \$122,500; and when the last 100,000

shares were released the price was 55¢ cents per share, or a decrease of \$55,000. The expense incurred in litigation amounted to \$10,550, and \$30,000 was added to these amounts to cover the demands now made by Winchester.

Carleton, Warne and Welch made defendants in the case, but Winchester and his attorneys, Dr. Prescott and Richardson & Hawley, claim that a conspiracy existed, they allege that the Winchester shares in position where they could not be placed upon the market, and then they could manipulate the rest of the shares to their great advantage. And they claimed that this very cause of procedure was followed, and that Carleton had made a fortune, while Winchester lost one.

Personal ill will of the defendants toward Winchester is alleged as one of the motives for working his financial ruin.

It was necessary to file a bond of \$50,000 when the stock was tied up, and this bond was signed by Herbert Warne, J. J. Welch, H. L. Shepherd and W. F. Lock. These men have now been decreed to second suit Winchester, asking \$50,000 damages on the bond.

The Doctor-Jackpot company is not affected by the suit, yet the allegations it explains why the value of the shares has decreased. The company owns some of the most valuable property in Cripple Creek and this litigation has been a cloud upon the property.

INCREASED APPROPRIATION

Gazette Washington Bureau.

Western Union Building.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Attorney General Knox has notified Supervising Architect Taylor, of the treasury department, of his approval of the title to the property in Colorado Springs selected as a site for the federal building.

The site is at the southeast corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, and is owned by the International Realty company, a part of the Stratton estate.

Congress has already appropriated \$175,000 for the purchase of the site and the construction of the building and Congressman Brooks has introduced a bill increasing the appropriation to \$225,000.

Mr. Brooks states that the present plans call for a building of classical style of architecture, to be built of white Colorado stone.

The announcement that the title to the site for the proposed federal building at the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, has been approved will be received with interest by the people of this city.

It is believed that work on the building will be begun as soon as plans are approved, although it may take several months to accomplish this. According to preliminary plans the building will be two stories in height. The first floor will be occupied by the post office and the second floor will be devoted to federal offices.

The first appropriation made about 18 months ago was for \$135,000, but since then the fund has been increased by an additional appropriation and there is now \$175,000 at the disposal of the government for the building.

It is believed that Congressmen Brooks' bill to increase the appropriation to \$225,000 will be passed before the completion of the preliminary work on the building and that a structure in every way worthy of other public buildings in the city will be erected.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NEW PANAMA REPUBLIC

Paris, Nov. 23.—Foreign Minister Delcasse addressed the chamber of deputies today in reply to the question regarding foreign affairs. He opened with a statement in reference to the Panama question, and said:

"I have asked for the chamber concerning the action of France. Here is what has been done. Having received notification that Panama had constituted herself an independent republic we had only to consider the necessary conditions for the maintenance of order and what guarantees she offered. From the French point of view we have not been without apprehension for some time. It has been said that Bogota for several months had the decision of the Colombian government proposed for the canal concession was open to dispute and that in 1904 the concession might be declared to have lapsed. If this theory had been put forward officially we would not have accepted it. It was our strict duty to demand the republic of Panama assurances that all French interests including the canal concession be respected."

"This assurance has been given us in decisive form, the following being the textual form of the promise:
"The republic of Panama solemnly, expressly and definitely pledges itself to vigilantly protect French interests and to maintain and interpret in their widest sense the contracts made before November 3, which referring to the isthmian canal, the submission of sovereignty and the French Republic to Panama. All these contracts are maintained notably the contract prolonging the concession until 1910."

"Under these conditions we had only to follow the example set by the United States and permit our agents to enter into relations with all the agents of the new republic."
The declaration of the foreign minister was received with applause.

TO EAT WITH ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Representative J. M. Dixon of Montana, called at the White House today to make final arrangements for the visit to the president of the representatives of the labor organizations of the United States. They will take luncheon with the president at the White House tomorrow. They will visit New York later in the week.

FUNERAL OF FOUNDER OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

Ex-Governor F. M. Drake was buried here today. The services were conducted from the Central Church by the Rev. J. H. Jones, pastor of the church. The body lay in state for three days in the parlors of the Drake Hotel, and took place at Oakwood cemetery on the body of Mrs. Drake.

BIG DEMONSTRATION BY THE BRITISH FREE FOOD LEAGUE

London, Nov. 21.—The Duke of Devonshire presided and was the principal speaker at a great demonstration in Queenshall here tonight under auspices of the Free Food league. It was the duke's first public speech since his resignation as lord president of the council and the first really important meeting of the Free Fooders as an offshoot to the active propaganda of the tariff reform league. The hall was packed and the prominent personages were given a tremendous reception. Among those present were the duchess of Devonshire, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chas. T. Ritchie, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Lytton and a number of the leading members of the House of Commons.

The Duke of Devonshire outlined the object of the constitution of the Free Food league which he pointed out was formed a few months before the government's declaration of its fiscal policy and therefore could not have been formed for any purpose of hostility to the government. There might be differences of opinion concerning the extent to which retaliation might legitimately go. Some members of the league were not altogether opposed to some form of protection, but they were all united and prepared to resist to the utmost the imposition of any protective taxation on food. He claimed the right to oppose anything in the nature of a tariff protection.

Prolonged cheering followed this statement of the duke.
Continuing the speaker said that while the fiscal policy was not yet a party question, there was nothing which the advocates of the scheme like better than a general election which would turn on this question alone.

This reference to Jos. Chamberlain was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses.

The duke said the meeting was one of unionists trying to urge the government of the danger of taking a certain course and the expediency of resisting a certain course. It was not the policy of the unionist government which was before the country. The public liked a clear issue and such an issue had been placed before them by Mr. Chamberlain, who left the government in order that he might be free.

Chambers and hisse again followed this mention of Mr. Chamberlain.

RATHBONE WILL CONTINUE HIS FIGHT AGAINST WOOD

Washington, Nov. 24.—Two sessions were held today by the sub-committee of the senate committee on military affairs which is investigating the charges against General Leonard Wood, nominated by the president to be a major-general. An adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock Friday when Major Tuncle will be the first of the last session that probably more than two weeks would be occupied in hearing the witnesses the committee already has determined to summon. Then, if as is generally believed, the committee is named to go to Cuba, an adjournment probably will be taken until some time next March, which is considered the best time to visit the island. Opponents

of the confirmation of General Wood openly express the opinion that the military affairs committee will report the nomination favorably to the senate, but declare that when this course is taken some charges will be presented to the senate which the committee has excluded from the testimony.

From the attitude of senators opposed to the confirmation of General Wood it is certain that a demand will be made for the appointment of a sub-committee to go to Cuba to inquire personally into several of the charges.

Major Rathbone today reiterated his determination to go to Cuba at the same time for the purpose of pointing out sources of information which form the basis of many of his charges.

up their hands they obeyed, but Neldermeier burst in the window of the office and commenced shooting. Vandine then broke down the door with a sledge hammer, Marks says, and went in the office and took all the money he could find.

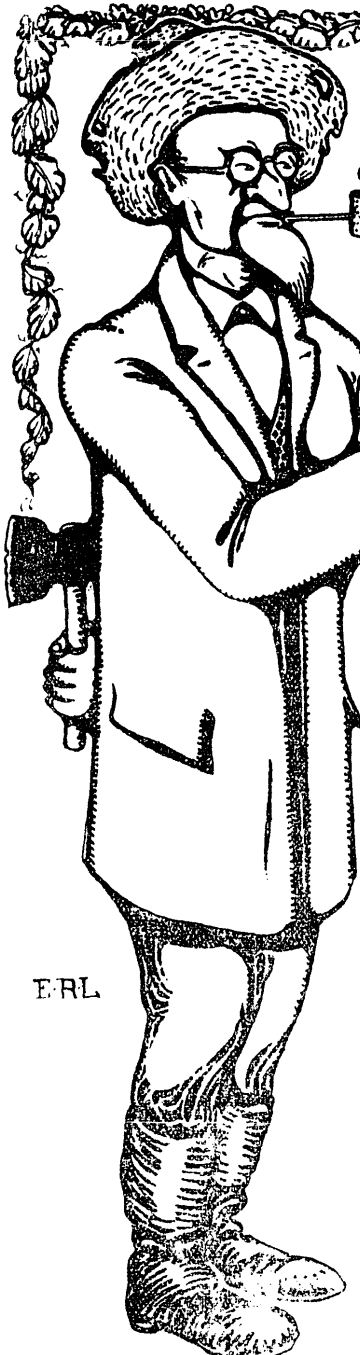
In all \$2,250 was secured and Marks said the money was evenly divided among the three men. The next day Marks and his two companions went to Denver, where they remained but a short time. From Denver they went to Cripple Creek and in a week they came back to Chicago, since when, according to Marks' confession, they have been implicated in a number of hold-ups and shooting affairs.

Jell-O

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling, no baking! add boiling water and set cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day, to cts.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day, try



THANKSGIVING

NUMBER

Some Pioneer Thanksgivings

IN COLORADO SPRINGS

WAY back in '71 in the first days of Colorado Springs, Thanksgiving wasn't much like the present day affair.

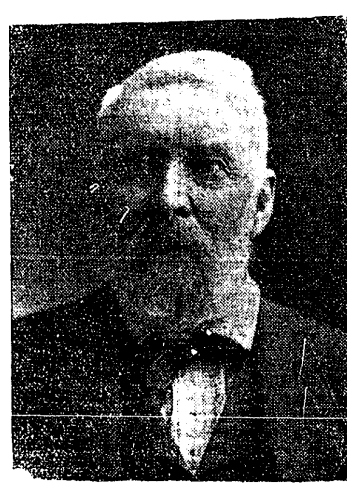
In the first year, as far as can be remembered, there was no public celebration, and not more than half a dozen families in the village, made any difference in the program on that day. Most of the inhabitants, at that time, were mechanics and the surveyors, who laid out the town. Everything was in disorder, everything was new, so that there was really no celebration, the first year.

The second year, 1872, the people were a little more settled, had gotten their bearings in the new city, and Thanksgiving day was generally observed among the families.

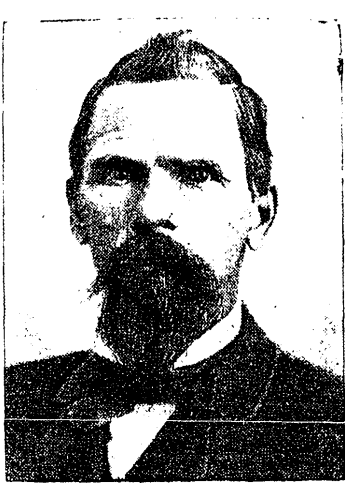
According to John Potter, one of the old settlers, there were some things about the celebration that year, and for eight or nine succeeding years that could never enter into the present Thanksgiving observance. Everybody knew everyone else, there was plenty to eat, there was work and good pay, for everyone, and on that day, nobody was left out. Everybody had a Thanksgiving dinner. Those men and women who were single, and had no homes of their own, had usually as many as half a dozen invitations from different families in the town, to take dinner with them, so that everyone felt as if he had a home somewhere.

General Hospitality.

It was an occasion for general hospitality, and every family appreciated the opportunity. Yes, those were the days of genuine hospitality. Of course, there is the same generous feeling among the citizens of the city, today,



DAVID M. SHANT
One of the Pioneers.



A. Z. SHELDON,
One of the Pioneers.

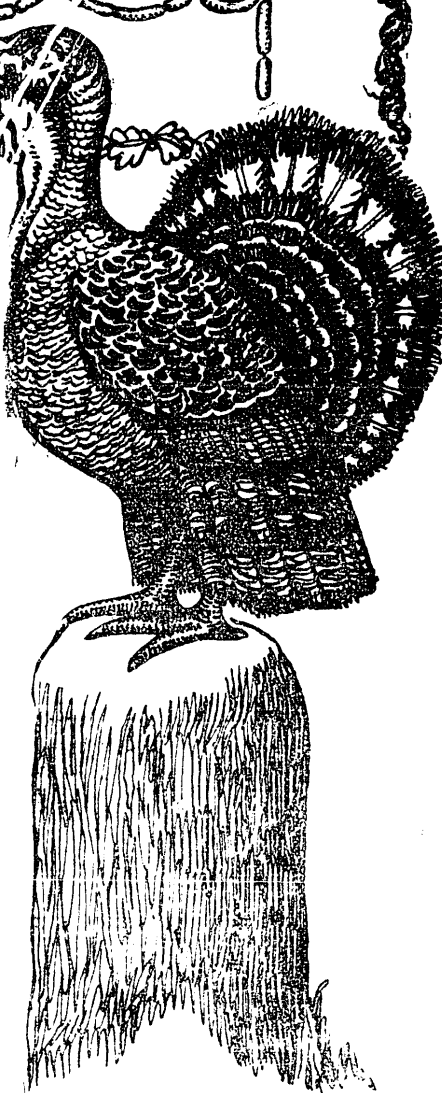
some little money, enough to keep things going, in case there should come a rainy day.

The dinner then, was very much like the dinner today, except perhaps we didn't have the variety we have now. We made up, though, for the deficiency, with antelope, elk and venison. Turkeys were plenty, then as now, and were sent in from the ranches outside of the city. Some were shipped down from Denver on the Denver and Rio Grande, then the only railroad running through Colorado Springs, but not until the Express opened up through Kansas were turkeys sent in to any extent, from outside.

Hewett's Turkeys.

John Hewett used to bring in the turkeys, from his ranch, and everybody would shoot for them. The turkeys were played at a good distance, and ten cents was charged for each shot. He didn't often lose on them, either, in that way, Hewett supplied most of the families with Thanksgiving turkeys. That was always a feature of the occasion.

It was not until 1873, that the churches held general services on Thanksgiving day. That year, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist congregations held union services at the Presbyterian church, then situated on the southwest corner of Kiowa and Weber streets. There were no poor to be remembered that year, and the Aid societies, connected with the churches, ministered to the sick of the city.



COLORADO SPRINGS SHOULD GIVE THANKS FOR MANY THINGS

The reflections that follow the turkey on the 26th inst., should be inspiring and attended with much gratulation. We have a city beautiful and attractive in its physical aspects; best in morality and civic virtue; unsurpassed in culture, refinement and the social graces; the seat of a great college destined to become the leading educational institution of the west; a commercial center where every line of business is prosperous and thriving; a people happy and contented while pursuing their different vocations; surrounded by scenery incomparable and having a climate unequalled; a city, in short, of homes and health; of prosperity and happiness; of commercial enterprise and business activity; combining in an unusual degree those elements which make life worth living, and existence a pleasure.

Ira Harris, Mayor, Colorado Springs.

HAPPINESS FOR EVERYONE IS THE PROGRAM FOR THANKSGIVING

IF THERE are only enough turkeys to go around, Thanksgiving this year will be the big holiday it always is in Colorado Springs. And if Mr. Turkey gets gay, and says: "Nay! nay! you can't have me at any price!" then Colorado Springs will eat chickens with cranberry sauce, for there are barrels of cranberries in the market.

No matter how high turkey goes nor how scarce coal is, Thanksgiving will be a day of feasting. Likewise, it will be a day of prayer and meditation—a day of rest and recreation—services at the churches in the morning, a football game and other sports in the afternoon with the feature of the day either before or after, for no matter what the argument, the dinner's the thing on Thanksgiving day.

Unsolicted donations have been coming in from many families in the city, who have learned the manifold joys of giving on such an occasion, and those who could not otherwise have known the blessing of a good meal, will on that day, be bountifully supplied with every necessity, and a few luxuries. The same generous feeling, which made itself manifest thirty years ago; the hospitality, which left no one out of the annual festivities, will prevail at this celebration. It is the plan of the local charity organizations, to leave no one unprotected for on that day.

Work of Charity.

A thorough canvass has been made of the city, and everyone who can be found, will be supplied with a basket, containing a substantial meal, of turkey or chicken, vegetables and other necessary adjuncts of the Thanksgiving dinner.

The Associated Charities will do more charitable work than any other organization in the city. They receive donations from all the schools, the churches and from several groceries. Also a great many of the donations are made from private subscriptions, as the turkeys to be supplied are generally bought by the association.

There will be no public dinner this year, as everything will be sent to the homes of the families.

Out on Washburn field, there is to be the game of the season between the "Tigers" and the "Tigers," and of course everyone will be on hand, to "root" for the "Tigers."

Colorado college will doubtless celebrate the occasion, to a greater or lesser extent, as a great many of the students

will not go home on that day, owing to the shortness of the vacation.

School Donations.

The schools of the city will observe Thanksgiving day as has been the custom in the past. The children have been asked to bring donations of all sorts, and these will be collected Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, by the Associated Charities, and distributed to the poor, from there. They are requested to bring turkey, chicken, clothing, money, meats, canned goods, vegetables and anything else that could be of help to those who are in need, on that day.

The various things are brought by the children to the schools and are collected by wagons sent by the Associated Charities. This branch of the work, forms no small part of the annual celebration and is looked forward to every year by the association for considerable assistance.

The day will probably be observed by all the schools by special exercises which will contain the usual musical and literary program. Evening exercises will be held at the Lowell and Helen Hunt schools.

The board of education have voted to give the teachers and pupils of the schools a two-days' vacation, Thursday and Friday.

Woman's Relief Corps.

The Woman's Relief Corps which has always been the means of a great deal of happiness at holiday times, will do their share of good work on Thanksgiving day.

So far the corps have not found as many old soldiers, who are in need of assistance, as in former years.

Their work is confined to assisting veterans and their families, and relatives dependent upon them.

Each basket is filled either with a turkey or a chicken, vegetables and other necessities. The work of the Relief Corps has been accomplished this year, without any outside donations. A fund for this purpose, has been voted from the treasury, and that, together with the amount received from their recent rummage sale, will enable the group to take care of those who are in need of assistance.

Among the Churches.

The churches of the city, will observe the occasion with union services at the First Presbyterian church, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

Aside from the union services to be held at the First Presbyterian church on Thanksgiving morning, there will be

special services at the Catholic, Episcopal and Swedish churches.

At the last meeting of the Ministerial association it was voted to give to the poor of the church and congregations, Thanksgiving dinner.

The churches will also participate in the donations for the Associated Charities.

Good Time Coming.

The People's mission will not make any donations to the poor on Thanksgiving day. W. H. Lee is out of town. It was thought best to defer any elaborate celebration until Christmas.

The Salvation Army, which had planned to assist the People's mission in their Thanksgiving dinner will likewise be unable to do anything at this time, but the army lasses have begun soliciting donations for their Christmas dinner.

Thanksgiving will be observed by all the public and private institutions of the city.

At the Printers home there will be the usual turkey dinner, which will be followed in the evening by an entertainment.

At Gloekner sanitarium and at St. Francis hospital, a special Thanksgiving dinner will be prepared.

That Y. M. C. A. Dinner.

The Y. M. C. A. is making extensive preparations for the annual Thanksgiving dinner to be given at 5:30 p. m. in the association building. Miss Dorsey, chairman of the social committee, urgently requests that the representatives of the churches in relation to the dinner meet her tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the association parlors. Invitations are being issued to young men who are homeless, waterless and their families, upon application to the general secretary, W. H. Day, at the building. It is requested that names and particularly, the addresses be sent in at once. Last year, some men were disappointed. It was because the names did not have addresses attached.

The Deaf and Blind.

The day will also be observed at the School for the Deaf and Blind. The children will be given their usual Thanksgiving spread and in the evening, the teachers of no vocal department, present "The Deedrick Skule" for the benefit of the pupils. This will be both spoken and acted, so that both the deaf and blind children can enjoy the entertainment.

The poor farm will also observe the day by having a special dinner.

PRESIDENT SLOCUM TELLS WHY COLORADO COLLEGE IS THANKFUL

At Colorado college we are grateful for the opportunities which exist for the preparation of young people for their life work, and for the students who come with earnest and high purposes. We are also thankful for all that has been done by the devoted and generous friends of the college to maintain its work and enlarge its opportunity. We appreciate the loyalty in thought, word and deed, of the many on all sides who have upheld the hands of those who are bearing its burdens and working for its welfare.

We rejoice that the city as a whole has an increasing interest in the college and has come to see the large place which it is taking in its development. We are glad for what the college can do for the moral and intellectual upbuilding of our state, and for the part it is playing in helping on the higher evolution of this section of the country.

William P. Slocum.

Colorado College, Nov. 21, 1904.

IN EARLY DAYS

Henry Templeton Tells About Conditions in Colorado over 40 Years Ago.

Henry Templeton settled in Colorado in 1862—41 years ago. When he was at his home at 15 North Fifth street, Colorado City, and asked whether he could tell about his first Thanksgiving dinner in Colorado, he replied with a reminiscent smile: "Why, Henry, so long ago I'm afraid I can't remember anything about it. I can tell you a little about the general things, however, that prevailed at that time, if you would like to hear it."

He settled back in his chair, half closed his eyes, for a moment, and began: "I was away back in '62 that I left home in Illinois and started for the west. The date, I think, was the first of March of that year, and I took my wife, and three children, and a pair of steers on the wagon, and a pair of pigs on the back of the wagon, and the cows gave us milk."

"I left home in company with two other parties, but there were lots of days when I would overtake other parties, making the trip, and I always went at a point not to travel on Sunday, as it was necessary to find water pasture for my teams. The trail up the Platte was good, but from Denver, we were struck the old Santa Fe road, and traveling was hard and rough."

"I settled on a claim near the site of the present slaughter house in Colorado City, and built a house there; I carried a fence in most of the country and did some farming and hunting. The next year I sold out and moved to Colorado City."

"There were quite a number of log cabins, a hotel that was owned by George Smith and Robert Findley, and a store when I got here. The store was supplied from George Tappin's store in Denver, and a man by the name of Brown was in charge here. In the next month nearly all the miners moved to Fairplay and California gulch placer mining."

"I built a flour mill at what would be Seventh street, on the creek to the west of the city. The mill was used the water from the creek to run. The mill was known as the Hawkeye mill, and after running for a number of years I sold out and the mill was moved to Colorado Springs, and was burned down there some time ago."

"Colorado City and Denver started at the same time. In 1859, Colorado Springs was not settled until nine years later. There were lots of Indians around here. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were the chief offenders. They kept things pretty lively, and you would hear of a party being taken on the warpath, and the Indians and children in the fort inside the stockade. The old log building which is now used as a laundry was supplied by four men, and there were three or four cabins still standing."

WAS ON THE ROAD

N. E. Parker Recalls a Bacon and Baked Beans Thanksgiving 43 Years Ago.

N. E. Parker, one of the oldest pioneers of El Paso county, said: "The first Thanksgiving I spent in Colorado was somewhere in the neighborhood of where Julesburg now stands. That was in November, 1861, 43 years ago. I was bringing in an ox team from Valley Forks, Kansas, to Denver and we had to travel in all directions. It was Thanksgiving every day with us, that is, I mean we ate the same grub on that Thanksgiving as we had for many weeks past and our meal consisted of bacon, baked beans, bread, and a little cooking, and coffee. I do not remember whether we had sugar or not as for the most of the time we went without any sweetening. Yes, we had some buffalo meat which we had killed several days before at Ft. Kearney and farther east. The buffaloes existed in millions in that land; they used to cross the Republican and Platte rivers east of Ft. Kearney going southward for the winter and I remember that for days we drove through great herds of them and no time was out of range of them so that we could not have brought one or more of them down with our guns."

"That was our Thanksgiving. The Indians were very bad that year and killed the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes were out on the plains but were peaceable. Later, the Indians became bad and killed right and left, and I was killed by a bull across the plains for six years I was never molested although time and again settlers just ahead of behind me were killed and mutilated by the Indians."

HAD VENISON

Colonel Dana's Remembrance of His Earliest Dinner in Colorado Springs.

"As I remember it," said Col. L. C. Dana, "we ate our first Thanksgiving dinner with old Henry Cullum. His house, then a little shack, stood on the corner of Cornish street and south-west avenue, just opposite the new Nevada house."

"Cullum was a carpenter and one of the first arrivals, having come here several years before I did, in March, 1873. Cullum lives near Delta now. He worked for him when I first came and was in Colorado. Deer were far more plentiful then than turkeys. Turkeys were scarce and had to be shipped in, but deer and chickens had to be shipped in, but deer was a great hunter, and could go out almost any time and get wild game. What I used to see lots of antelope running around in what is the north end of town, those days. There were lots of vegetables but little poultry here."

TURKS SOLILOQUY

What the Luckless Bird Thinks of the Annual Killing Carnival Against His Kind.

This Thanksgiving business! It makes me wish I had never been hatched. I wonder who started it, anyway? And how in common sense did turkeys get into it? In my mind Thanksgiving means giving thanks for something and what thanks are there in eating turkey? I suppose the people who started it must have decided that hereafter they would eat turkey until they can eat no more. That's what they have to do for I saw one turkey last year. How happy our case would be if we didn't have to kill and eat turkey. I wish I was a turkey. What a ghastly sight a roast turkey is!

This business must be stopped. I declare it must. I have an idea, too, I'll tell my children to instruct all turkeys from henceforth to lay away all the corn they can in the summer and as soon as the frost comes go under the ground and stay until the ground-hog comes out. 'Twill be hard living, I know, but any kind of living is better than dying. If I were as spry as I used to be, they'd not catch me today. Don't I remember how I fooled them last year. I just waited until they thought they had me, and then, whiff, I was in a tree! They did chase me from tree to shed, to barn, to woods, and there I stayed for three days. I've

WHITE HOUSE TURKEY

It Is Sent Every Thanksgiving From a Rhode Island Turkey Farm to the President.

Two days before Thanksgiving, for the last thirty years, a dead wooden box has been placed on board the train at the Western R. I. station bearing the presidential direction. "To the President, Washington, D. C." In the upper left hand corner is more printed information to the effect that the box is sent by "Horace Vose, Dealer in Horses, Hogs and Poultry."

In November, 1873, when the first box was sent on its way from the Western station, "Ulysses S. Grant was in the White house, and that box contained the turkey which graced the presidential table at the Thanksgiving feast. A big fellow it was, too, dressing thirty-six pounds, a fact of which the sender was justly proud. President Grant acknowledged the receipt of the big bird in a courteous note of thanks, and ever since each succeeding year has seen a similar box containing a turkey as like in quality and size as possible sent on its way to the nation's capital, and a few days later every year a similar note of thanks is received. Mr. Vose, signed either by the president himself or by his private secretary.—(Boston Herald.)

Knew His Geography Lesson.

Freddy We had one of the famous Rhode Island turkeys for our Thanksgiving dinner.

Teddy—Huh! So did we. I heard grandpa thank Providence for it.—(Puck.)

SHOT WILD TURKEYS

General Sheldon Remembers a Memorable Thanksgiving in Colorado in 1861.

Gen. Albinus Z. Sheldon of Colorado City, remembers his first Thanksgiving in Colorado, as the most interesting.

"It was in the fall of '61, and among those who participated in the celebration of that year, were Malanchon S. Beach, Dr. James Garvin, who has since passed beyond, and John Price, a nephew of General Price, the rebel leader of Missouri. In those days, wild turkeys were plentiful, and Roland Morrow and I went to Cheyenne canon to get ours. We shot one apiece, my turkey being without a doubt, the largest one I ever saw. It weighed 22 pounds after it was dressed. It was very heavy, but I threw it over my shoulder and we started for Colorado City. As we were coming around the mountain, on our way home, we saw a lot of deer escaping up the side of the mountain. One of them stopped in his flight as he saw us approaching, and watched us at a distance of about 600 yards. Morrow told me to shoot, as his gun could not make it. I raised my rifle with its load of 40 pounds and fired, and to my surprise, the deer fell. Of course, we couldn't carry the deer and the turkeys too, so we left the deer for another day. The teacher of no vocal department, present "The Deedrick Skule" for the benefit of the pupils. This will be both spoken and acted, so that both the deaf and blind children can enjoy the entertainment.

The poor farm will also observe the day by having a special dinner.

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IN THE MOUNTAINS

David McShane Had One Thanksgiving in Little Variety.

David McShane had known 11 Thanksgivings before the days of Colorado Springs.

"The first Thanksgiving day I remember having spent in this part of the country, was in 1860. I went with about 40 other mining prospectors on the Fourth of July, into camp, in the San Juan mountains, and there we spent our Thanksgiving. If you want to call it one. We named the place where we were camped that year, Animas City. It was about five miles from what is now known as Durango. That year, we lived almost entirely on the cattle we had with us, and I don't think there was any variety in the Thanksgiving dinner. The next year we

No Celebration.

"Dia de Gracias"—I've heard I ain't goin' to have no turkey for mah Thanksgiving dinner.

Hook—Why not, Uncle Rastus? Are the prices too high for you?

Uncle Rastus—No, sah, but de fences is—(Laughs.)

Very Probable.

"What are the probabilities for tomorrow?" asked the star boarder of the drug clerk, who was looking over the paper.

The drug clerk turned to the weather page and, seemingly unconscious that the landlady was behind him, read: "For tomorrow and Saturday hash, followed by turkey soup and croquettes."—(Judge.)

AN INCREASED FLOW IN B.G. DRAINAGE TUNNEL

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 23.—The breast of the El Paso drainage tunnel is now getting well up towards the water course, and in the past 24 hours the flow of water has increased 500 gallons a minute, making a total of over 3,200 gallons a minute that is now running through the tunnel. This increase has made every mining man jubilant, as at the present rate there is flowing from the watered area a total of 6,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. Yesterday the flow was a little over 2,700 gallons per minute, and the sudden increase today of 500 gallons has made it necessary for the men pushing the tunnel forward to use rubber clothes.

The mines in the watered area are feeling the effects of the tunnel and before long many of the shafts can be sunk without interruption of the expense of pumping operations. The El Paso tunnel will be constructed at a cost of less than \$100,000 and will lower the water level some 230 feet. Experts have figured that it will cost at least \$10,000 per vertical foot to handle the water heretofore, so it is readily seen that the amount expended is the very best investment the mine owners could make.

Sinking on the Proper.

Lessee Tibery, operating under lease a block of the El Paso tunnel, belonging to the Stratton estate, has resumed sinking. The shaft is now down to a

depth of 60 feet, but it has not yet been decided just how far sinking will be continued, but undoubtedly considerable below the 100-foot level.

Good ore has been opened while in the course of sinking, but it was broken in such shape that the lessee decided not to sink the shaft further, and the crosscut for the vein where it had become a solid formation. Some little ore has been saved but no shipments will be made for some time to come, at any rate not until the sinking has been completed.

Only one shift is employed on the property but ever since the lease was obtained work has been in operation.

Rich Ore Shoot.

S. E. Stewart, who is operating a property adjoining the rich brickyard strike made a few years ago near Gillett, is of the opinion that he has encountered the same rich ore shoot. The rock which he has taken out would compare favorably with an ore shoot as it is very similar to that found by the brickyard men.

Mr. Stewart will develop the property in a thorough manner. At the present time the vein runs because of the situation of the shaft, has returned the shut-down will only be a temporary one. It is decided by the company that this must take place for the reorganization of the company, also to obtain funds for further development.

Snow Shoe.

The miners, numbering between 12 and 15, operating on the snow shoe property, just west of the El Paso tunnel, have been called down to the company's office in Gillett and paid off. While it is believed the shut-down will only be a temporary one, it is decided by the company that this must take place for the reorganization of the company, also to obtain funds for further development.

EL PASO OUTPUT IS NOW FIFTY TONS DAILY

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 24.—The El Paso mine, located on Beacon hill, has at the present time 100 men at work in three shifts. Besides this number there are 32 men working on the El Paso dump, being as many men as has ever been employed on that property.

The El Paso management is now shipping an average of 50 tons per day and getting returns of about four ounces to the ton, which means that the mine is producing about 1,500 tons per month, giving a gross value of over \$60,000 every thirty days.

The ore is being mined in every level from the first to the sixth. The ore taken from the latter level is the richest of any now coming out of the mine. It has only been within the past few weeks that it was possible to mine this level, owing to the water question. However, the El Paso drainage tunnel has made this level dry and good work is now being done.

The El Paso directors have declared its regular monthly dividend of one-half cent per share, amounting to \$12,500. The dividend will be sent out as a Thanksgiving present, the checks being mailed on November 25.

Sheriff.

Lessee Pinson and others who are operating under the north end block of the Sheriff property on Bull hill today sent out a small consignment of ore which will return values of about two ounces to the ton.

The ore is being mined in drift about 20 feet below the north end block. The ore shoot has widened out to nearly eight feet. These lessees have a very reasonable lease, their terms being for 18 months with royalties ranging from 15 to 25 per cent.

Mabel M.

At the present time there are 15 sets of lessees and sub-lessees operating on the Mabel M. property located on the east slope of Beacon hill, nearly all of

whom are making occasional shipments.

The total tonnage last month on the property was very close to 500 tons, all of which was sold at the El Paso mill, values being returned for same on an average of \$30 to the ton.

The deepest shaft on the property is 600 feet, but there are innumerable shafts ranging in depth from 30 to 200 feet, through which the lessees are operating. While the greater portion of the ore is being produced through the main shaft.

Le Clair.

Lessee Gilbert operating the Le Clair claim of the same name company, yesterday sent out two carloads of ore, which, from assays, is expected to return values of three ounces to the ton. A consignment went to the Dorcas mine at Florence.

The ore was broken in the north and south drift at a depth of 325 feet from the surface, and the lessee is sending out in the neighborhood of two or three carloads of ore a week, all of which is very rich.

A new ore house and shaft house combined, with new machinery and air compressor, has recently been installed and is now working like a charm.

The new strike on this property is one of the best prospects of the year. The formation is deep fluorine, with a good sprinkling of silvianite appearing through the rock the length of the property.

Jerry Johnson Ore Shoot.

Lessee Harrison, operating the W. P. H. claim on Ironclad hill, after drilling a crosscut to a level over 100 feet below last broken into the original Jerry Johnson ore shoot at a depth of 245 feet. The ore shoot is two feet in width and is returning values of two and three ounces to the ton.

These lessees who are driving for the Jerry Johnson ore shoot opened up two other good shoots, but for the present they expect to develop the Jerry Johnson shoot only.

SILVERTON MINES WORKING STEADILY

MANY PROPERTIES SHOW GOOD
RESULTS WITH INCREASED
DEVELOPMENT—THE PICAYUNE GROUP SOLD.

The ore encountered in the west drift of the lower level of the North Star, Sultan mountain, is holding its own both as to value and quantity.

The car of eight tons of ore shipped from the Queen City mine gave returns of 43 per cent lead and 100 ounces silver to the ton.

The Gold Brown Mines company, of Red Mountain, is preparing for the winter by the erection of several substantial buildings. Work on two tunnels is also being continued on the latter.

The Oak mine tunnel near Howardsville, owned by Thomas Trappe and Orlo Kimball. The present 200-foot bore will necessarily be continued 120 feet to cut the latter Oak vein, at which point a vertical depth of 300 feet will be attained.

Low Arrington is at present hauling ore to the Gold Prince mines above Eureka. He has a car of ore in his team in order to put in between 500 and 600 tons before the snow flies. A large amount of provisions and lumber is being transported to this new enterprise.

The Jangle, the king mine of the Burrows park section, continues to make a remarkable showing in the production of gold ore. For the past few weeks a car every seven days has been brought down to Eureka for shipment to the Durango smelter. The average value of the ore now being mined at the Jangle is about \$15 to the ton, but an occasional streak is encountered that yields much better.

For the past month the Shenandoah No. 3 on King Solomon mountain, output six cars of ore, one of which gave returns of \$1,400 to the owners, L. V. Wasson and others, although the major portion of the ore shipped averaged 30 ounces silver, 5 to 10 per cent lead and 3 to 7 per cent copper. The exceptional fine weather of late and the slight rise in the price of silver have favored the Shenandoah people to a great extent.

The 3-foot vein of quartz recently cut in the Vulcan tunnel by the Western States Gold M. Co., gives a new life to the Dear Park section since the same has been tested and found to be a good grade of millable ore. Several streaks in the vein run as high as \$24 in gold and silver, and the total 5 feet will mill to a good profit.

Benjosky, Wasson and others have formed a company to be known as The Dives Leading Co. (Incorporated), and have commenced developing the old Dives property, on King Solomon mountain. Five men constitute the present crew, for a starter, and a mine plan is being laid out with the adjoining property, the Shenandoah No. 3.

of galena ore from the Joe and John mine. In Galena gulch, up Cement creek this week, that netted, above transportation and milling charges, about \$274. She also purchased the Galena mine, a property properly lying along the Lark and abutting on the Joe and John this week from the county.

Woodworkers and machinists are now at work on the new tailing plant at the Gold King mill. The building when completed will occupy ground space of 73x167 feet and will contain 35 Willey slime tables with direct current motors to propel same and other modern and up-to-date gold saving devices. The percentage of recovery is very small, but that little may be saved.

A group of Picayune gulch properties, viz: The Golden Eagle, Neglected, Crown Diamond, Scotia Extension, Scotia Extension No. 2 and Atlantic, is the latest deal made public. A. A. Brown, either for himself or an eastern company being the purchaser and Arthur Rice, George Hassinger and J. P. Morland the consignors. The price total to be paid for the group, \$20,000, \$15,000 having already been paid.

Last Tuesday an administrative sale of some valuable mining property took place at the "front door" of the court house and purchased by Malchus Bros. The claims, viz: The May Flower, May Flower No. 2 and one-third interest in the Slide, are patented and are adjacent the many claims that constitute the famous Arabian Boy group, also properties of the Malchuses and situated on the west side of Arastrita gulch on Little Giant mountain.

W. A. Kearns & Co. have shipped from the North Star, (King Solomon mountain) the third car of ore this week since obtaining a lease last July. All work at the present time is confined to the fifth level from where an ore containing 175 ounces silver, 24-1000 ounces gold and three per cent copper is being mined. Mr. Kearns reports that all is well at an elevation of 13,000 feet and a force of 15 men have been hourly supplied with provisions for the coming winter.

Johnnie Woods is altogether too conservative and somewhat reticent for the average newspaper reporter. He says the strike of ore in the Marcell tunnel made this week is not worthy of mention; yet, when questioned in regard to the find and the assay results obtained, he says from 47 to 52 ounces silver to the ton. It will be remembered by Standard readers that the Marcell tunnel cut a large vein of low grade ore, and continued on its mission to develop a certain contact. It is in this large vein that Mr. Woods has been prospecting, with the results above mentioned, although in quantity not sufficiently developed to determine just at this time. (Ores and Metals.)

AROUND SALIDA.

The work of equipping the Hershberger tunnel with an adequate plant of machinery is now well under way and within a very short time this plant will be ready for operation. The time of starting will be very greatly shortened by the fact that the principal part

of the plant is already within a mile of the tunnel.

Mr. Miller, manager of the company, was in Salida today and called on the Record to state that he was here to buy machinery but that he was not entirely certain as to just what kind of plant he would put in. He was debating on whether he would use air or electric power drills. He had the plant of machinery at the Queen City mine in view and went up to look it over. At the same time Mr. Cochran, secretary of the company, owning the El Paso City, was here to close the deal if satisfactory. The great advantage of having the machinery already so close to the property, thus saving freights and valuable time, appeared to Mr. Miller and a deal was readily closed. The plant consists of a boiler and engine of sufficient power to operate all machinery needed for years at the tunnel, an air compressor for operating the drills and a deal was readily closed. The plant consists of a boiler and engine of sufficient power to operate all machinery needed for years at the tunnel, an air compressor for operating the drills and a deal was readily closed. The plant consists of a boiler and engine of sufficient power to operate all machinery needed for years at the tunnel, an air compressor for operating the drills and a deal was readily closed.

Mr. Miller then went to Denver and bought what equipment was necessary to make the plant complete, such as drills, etc. By this plan all of the machinery will be ready to go in a week's time it desired and the machinery put in operation within a short time. If no unlooked for delays occur the plant ought to be in operation before the holidays.

Manager Mitchell of the Wisconsin Colorado Gold Mining company states that he has things in shape for a comfortable winter camp, and that two shifts will be started in the spring.

The shaft will be ready for putting on a hoister about as soon as the machinery can be secured and placed at the property. The preliminary work has placed the property in a position to receive the machinery and for the accommodation of the miners.

It is the intention of the company to sink a deep shaft and thoroughly test the group of veins on Cameron ridge street, through which the El Paso shaft is the richest gold bearing zone in the camp, according to tests of ore for years past, and its sinking means a great deal for that section and for the whole mountain. The progress of this shaft will be watched with interest by all and with perfect confidence in the ultimate result on the part of those who know the district best and the value that its veins have produced.

McFarland and Matlock have taken a two years bond and lease on the Manitou and have opened up some very good ore.

Progress in the copper force is making good reports from another crosscut from the 325-foot level in the working shaft to the vein. An ore chute on the 225-foot level is also being developed and is showing up nicely. The 225-foot level is being developed and is showing up nicely. The 225-foot level is being developed and is showing up nicely.

The new hoisting plant for the Gold Bug is nearly ready for action. The building is nearly enclosed and within a few days the work will be completed from the old to the new plant. Hides for sinking from the 300-foot level for an additional 100 feet are being received. (Salida Mail.)

SUMMIT COUNTY

Development Among the Many Good Mines of This Old-Time District Going On.

There are great opportunities for practical mining operators in Summit county. With the greatest placer mines in the United States at our door, many rich lode mines but partly developed, and with the blanket contact veins of the Breckenridge gold belt not even partially exploited, the up-to-date mining man has a good field in which to develop his property. For the modern practice mill man and cyanide expert the many old-time stamp-mill-operated mines now idle in the gold belt should give opportunities not to be excelled elsewhere.

When the "save about 50 per cent of the free gold" mills could not make a profit out of the partly oxidized ores, the mine had to suspend operations, and the property was left to rot to save the day. Such properties should pay well under a cyanide treatment of the gold ores.

The old Monte Cristo of the Mount Quindary Mining & Milling company has been developed by the present operators by disclosing an ore body said to be from six to eight feet thick—a heavy silver-lead ore of good smelting grade. The complex iron ore which lay in front of it in the old mine is now being developed, and the lead ore took its place. The concentrating mill now being erected on the property and sundry other buildings and other structures are all being put in and will be completed regardless of the state of the weather. With great quantities of smelting ore and of ore suitable for treatment by the mill, the Mount Quindary company is ready to begin a big business in the future.

A heavy stamp-mill, being shipped from the East, is now being put in place. The success of this property means that the Upper Blue river section will receive considerable notice from investors near and far, and also from the individuals owning mining property in that district to make unusual efforts to develop their properties into shipping or producing mines.

Messrs. Case, Slingerland and Mitchell, who have a five years' bond and lease on the Double Standard, on Mount Baldy, have out six or eight tons of heavy lead ore that runs well in gold and silver. The ore is being shipped by road from the dump to the road used by the Carbonate owners to haul their ore to Breckenridge. They expect to make a shipment to the local smelter next week. The property is developed by adit tunnels, and the ore occurs in shoots in a strong and well defined vein in trachyte.

R. W. Poole and J. H. Ziegler, who own an interest in five lode claims just south of the Germania mine, have a crosscut tunnel driven into the hill from the south (near the Iron outcrop). The property is known as the "Silver Group" and is considered a very promising property.

Will Kelly Tunnel Start?

It is generally believed that the Kelly tunnel will start operating in a short time and that the big hole will be pushed with all possible haste.

During the week a number of the stockholders have been in the city and have made a thorough inspection of the tunnel. Just how their mission is could not be learned, as all were reticent and were inclined to say little.

Among the visitors were the following: W. B. Brand and J. H. Ziegler, of Davenport, Iowa; P. L. Kimberly and John Owsley of Sharon, Ill., and Patrick Donahue of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Many conferences have been held during the week, and now all satisfactory arrangements have been made for the resumption of operations at an early date.

WHITE PINE DISTRICT

More Active Development in Progress in Promising Southern Colorado Camp.

The heavy campaign of development work being carried on against the continuous deposits of galena, lead, iron and zinc sulphides as revealed by the Akron tunnel in the depth of Lake Hill at the camp of White Pine on upper Tomelch creek, continues to respond in a most gratifying manner for the plucky ones who are prosecuting the persevering search, says the Gunnison Champion.

The most important development recently made is the big strong deposit of both milling and shipping ore opened in a drift of the 350-foot level of the Akron tunnel in the depth of Lake Hill. The ore body shows a thickness of 14 feet and is now being drifted upon, giving every indication of continuing to indefinite depths.

The Akron company's mill under direction of Mr. E. W. White of Leadville, a concentrator man of wide experience upon such noted mines as the Camp Bird at Ouray and the Maid of Erin at Leadville, is turning out clean, pure gold concentrates averaging 55 per cent. This separation is made upon the New Century differential motion mill and operations will doubtless continue all winter for the company's fine water power will be amply protected from the rigors of the climate by completely covering the mill flume which carries water for the 500-horsepower turbine wheel.

Messrs. Timm & Landgrin are now breaking for mill use the nice quality silver copper sulphide ore for which the Morning Glim mine is noted. They are firm in the belief that they are just upon the top of an enduring ore body of high grade, a reputation outside of Gunnison county.

Gunnison county may soon be expected to ship from its immense deposits of ideal smelting and steel iron which exist at White Pine as well as in two other districts, the most famous being a well known official of the C. & F. and is authority for the statement that Tuller & Riley's big Iron King mine is now under consideration of purchase in the iron department of the big Pueblo Company.

In spite of its location on mountain tops of the continental divide, the Camp Sherrod mining boom still continues and has even spread over upon the White Pine district. The new Tomelch and Quartz creek, Colonel Morgan, a Sherrod trail breaker, is now operating the Hiawatha situated upon the range just above the source of the White Pine. This property was once sold to James Collier, a former successful White Pine mining operator, for \$10,000. High grade silver ore is being saved as developments progress and Colonel Morgan believes he has what he needs for the future. He is not far from the other side of the divide.

CUSTER COUNTY

Mines Are Receiving Considerable Attention This Winter With Good Results.

Silver Cliff, Nov. 17.—Dr. Preston, managing the Silver Cliff property, on which a strike was made some time since, last week received returns from the Salda smelter on a car of ore consisting of three sample lots. The lower grades returned at the rate of 36 and 38.50 per ton, respectively, and the better grade ore, extracted from the lead carbonate streak, netted 37.76 cents per ton. The principal values of the ore were in silver, the better grade going to 85 cents per ton per cent lead and all the ore carried .02 to .03 of an ounce in gold.

When one considers that the Blumuth is a new proposition, that its ores are scarcely acquainted with as yet and that the present development is in development work, it cannot be looked upon as other than the making of a dividend payer, when the shaft is sunk to a reasonable depth and drifts are run on the vein to open the ore up.

With the new sinking pump installed, Manager George Raymond resumed work on the Toledo mine Monday morning, and with three shifts employed the shaft is fast going China-ward and downward, and the business way and there are good indications that big bodies of ore will yet be encountered to its reward. The small quantities of high grade gold and silver ore found at the lesser depths must be held in mind, as they are a great asset to the Toledo people who will not doubt demonstrate this to be true.

The Dolomite, owned by the C. M. & E. R. company, made a trial shipment of its ore to the Salda smelter, and in sinking assays show good values in gold, silver and lead. The streak is small but the development may open out sufficiently for regular shipments to be made.

The contractors on the First Colorado at Custer City have introduced a steam drill and from this time on will make good progress in completing their undertaking.

The Little Bernice people are working at the ore at the 18-foot level and will soon have out a shipment ready for the road. (Silver Cliff Rustler.)

CUSTER COUNTY

Notes from the Numerous Mining Properties of This Promising District.

W. E. Spaulding has a fine showing in the Custer City claim at Ise. In sinking the shaft 40 feet they have taken out considerable ore and now have about eight tons of a good grade of lead ore, and a small quantity of silver ore. The ore is being shipped by road from the dump to the road used by the Carbonate owners to haul their ore to Breckenridge. They expect to make a shipment to the local smelter next week. The property is developed by adit tunnels, and the ore occurs in shoots in a strong and well defined vein in trachyte.

The Little Bernice people are working at the ore at the 18-foot level and will soon have out a shipment ready for the road. (Silver Cliff Rustler.)

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JESSIE TO START UP

T. R. Griffith Takes Lease and Bond on the Big Property in Summit County.

The Jessie is one of the largest and best-known gold mines in Summit county. It is situated four miles from Breckenridge in Gold Run and consists of some 30 lode claims a 40-stamp mill and other surface improvements. The property is developed by several miles of workings, and has produced a great deal of gold. In the '90s it was extensively worked, and for several years employed upwards of 60 men. On account of disagreements among the directors and heavy stockholders, the property has been worked only at short intervals since the cessation of active operations, the property has been "sold," or "leased," or "bonded," but none of the alleged purchasers or lessees have ever started up the mine.

Not until now have we had anything tangible concerning a transfer to report. On Friday, November 13, the officers of the company, signed at Chicago, for a term of three years, running to T. R. Griffith, and the new lessee will take charge within a few days.

Between now and December 1, Mr. Alex. Mathieson, who is at Keystone, S. D., in the employ of Mr. Griffith's company, will return here and be placed in charge of "the whole works." Mr. Mathieson's reputation as a mine manager is well known here, and he is being placed in charge of the property, and he will be taken for granted that he will make a success of the proposition.

Mr. Griffith tells us that the mill will not be started up before May 1, and in the meantime ore will be blocked out with a small force of miners. Next spring machine drills will be installed and active mining and milling operations resumed on a commensurate with the magnitude of the famed Jessie. (Breckenridge Journal.)

WITH THE PRODUCERS

The old Eagle property at Dumont, Clear Creek county, which is being operated by Michael and Anderson, will, in the near future, again enter the lists of producers. During the last four weeks the operators have had a large force of men at work in taking out the ore from the shaft, and placing the workings in good condition.

A large sum of money is being expended and at the present time a cable line of considerable length is being constructed which will carry the ore from the shaft to the Spect mill which was recently purchased.

The shaft is down 350 feet and in former drifts were run some excellent ore stations with excellent results. The new management is at present stopping ore, and it is reported that there is a large quantity of mill dirt which will give returns of from 25 to 30 to the ton.

ANOTHER SALE AT BOWERMAN.

The sale of the Plute group of eight claims and a half interest in the Gold Erand group to the Belzoni-Baskin Mining & Development company was another important transfer for the district. The deal was made through W. S. Henderson, who owned the half interest in the Erand group which the company purchased. The Plute group was owned by David Walker, Dick Tutin and Schuttler Bros. of Pitkin. The entire transaction called for \$5,000.

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Book on cause and cure of piles sent
free. Address Pyramid Drug Co., War-
shall, Mich

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ARREST IS REPORTED

It Is Believed That the Owner of the Revolver Found in the Vindicator Is Now in Custody. Ten Men Ordered Released.

Special to the Gazette.
Camp Goldfield, Nov. 25.—Col. Verdeckberg, in command of the troops here, today stated that the most important arrest in connection with the blowing up of the Vindicator mine had been made today. He refused to give the name of the prisoner or any further information, but it is believed that the man arrested is the owner of the revolver found in the sixth level of the mine.

Major Naylor, who is in command of the camp, and Colonel Verdeckberg, who left for Denver tonight received orders to release the following prisoners: Ed Craze, John Schoolcraft, Ed Fleming, R. Roland, L. Bolson, R. Maher, Robert Bodley, J. P. Isbell, J. Alken and John Johnson. The orders were received late this afternoon from Denver. Colonel Verdeckberg notified Mayor French of Victor that he had received many complaints that law abiding citizens had been searched by the Victor police for arms, called scabs and forced to accept other insults at the hands of the police officers. He notified the mayor that such work must cease at once or he would take a hand in the matter himself. The police force of Victor has never been in accord with the mayor. The chief of police and his patrolmen are all union men, and Mayor French is general manager of the Rio Grande sampler, which is now employing non-union help.

Another arrest made.
Joseph Virgel, a miner who recently quit a good position on the Portland and accepted one on the Vindicator, was arrested this morning by Captain Fraser, who is in command of the Bull hill guards at Victor. Virgel was in an intoxicated condition and made several statements which showed that he might know more about the Vindicator matter than he will now admit. The officers at camp consider this arrest of the greatest importance.

Verdeckberg is expecting three additional companies of National guard to arrive in the district tonight or tomorrow. They will come over the P. & C. C. in a special train, coming from Lamar, Pueblo and Rocky Ford. The troops are being strengthened every day and more precautions taken by the outposts. Twenty-four recruits arrived from Denver this morning and were immediately assigned to different companies. They arrived here without equipment, but supplies and arms are expected tomorrow morning from Denver which will equip these, also one or two more new companies.

McDonald's Tongue Loose.
Captain Whann of Company H of Crimble Creek tonight arrested J. L. McDonald, a non-union man who it was reported said knew who had placed the infernal machine in the Vindicator mine last week, but on investigation officers of Major Naylor the man was later released and the case dropped until tomorrow.

C. G. Briggs, proprietor of the novelty works and gun shop of this city informed the military and civil authorities that on Thursday night a man whom he could identify, but whose name and address were not known to him, said: "I saw the infernal machine and the men who placed it in position on the sixth level of the Vindicator." Briggs told him why he had not told the officers.

"It was none of my business, I am not going to be killed by meddling with things that do not concern me." Mr. Briggs informed the authorities that he had seen the men once since he had been released. The statement is a good description of the informants when several arrests followed, but the men were released.

THREATENING LETTERS SENT BELL AND GOVERNOR PEABODY

Denver, Colo., Nov. 25.—Governor Peabody and Adjutant General Bell have received threatening letters within the past few days. One of the communications to Gen. Bell says: "You will be popped off if you ever come to Crimble Creek."

Another letter warns the officials of the existence of a plot to blow up the building of the capitol where the governor and adjutant general's offices are located. All threatening letters are turned over to the Pinkerton agency as fast as received. No attempt has been made to guard the military officers because no fears are entertained that violence will actually be attempted in Denver.

Gen. Bell was in communication with the sheriff of Las Animas county for more than an hour today and the report was in circulation that troops were being placed in readiness to move to the coal fields. The reserve force numbers 500 men and they will be fully equipped within the next few days.

General Bell called his stenographer into his office this afternoon and dictated the following statement for publication:

"We will fight it out in Colorado if it takes every able-bodied man in the state and some who are disabled to the end that law and order is maintained and socialism, anarchy and joyism are wiped off the earth and there isn't a grease spot left to assassinate, dynamite, molest, disturb or in any manner interfere with the commercial conditions and the peace of illustrious Colorado."

General Bell has given orders to have two more regiments formed in the Colorado National guard, and in the course of the week he expects to recruit 600 men.

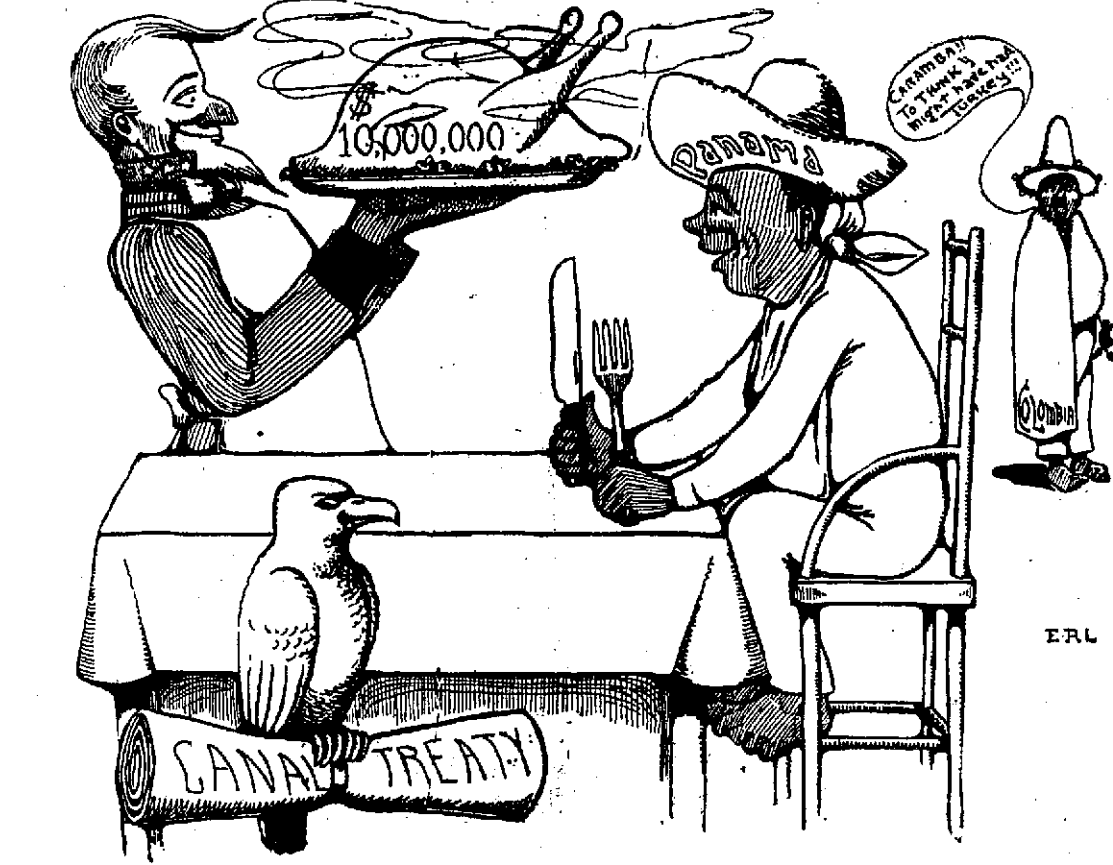
UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE EXPLAINS ITS ATTITUDE

Special to the Gazette.
Victor, Nov. 25.—An official statement by District union No. 1 W. F. of M. says:

"While there are differences of opinion between the union miners and the Mine Owners association regarding the strike, there is no difference between them when it comes to the stopping of crime or the arrest and conviction of criminals. There is a committee formed for the purpose of investigating and preventing crime, we are ready and anxious to assist that committee all in our power. We have no part or parcel with criminals.

FIRE AT VAUDEVILLE HOUSE IN PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 25.—Fire broke out in the Avenue theater, a continuation vaudeville house, this afternoon during a performance. The audience was brought here to leave the house, but a panic was evident and in a short time all were safely on the street. No one was hurt. Property loss, \$15,000.



AND COLOMBIA EATS GROW.

SCENE IN COURT ROOM

Caused by Oppenheimer Making Charge.

FINED AND ROASTED

THEATRICAL MANAGER IS ACCUSED OF MAKING GRANDSTAND PLAY WHEN CASE WENT AGAINST HIM.

Excitement was occasioned at the trial of the color line case in Justice McClelland's court yesterday, when the defendant, J. Oppenheimer, manager of the Empire theater, declared the jury had been tampered with and that he was not going to get a fair verdict.

As soon as the charge was made Constable Radcliff was on his feet, demanding that he prove his assertions, and it was necessary for Justice McClelland to rap for order before the trial could proceed. The case involved the right of Oppenheimer to draw the color line in his theater, as he was charged with doing.

Oppenheimer would not retract his charge, however, and said he would withdraw from the suit altogether. After arguing for some time he indignantly left the court room, leaving the plaintiff alone to introduce his evidence.

Justice McClelland then declared the jury excused and after listening to the witnesses introduced by Judge S. H. Kinsley in behalf of W. H. Duncan, the plaintiff, decided in the latter's favor and assessed a fine of \$75 against Oppenheimer, together with the costs of the suit.

Oppenheimer made his charge when one of the jurors said he had been approached by a man named Williams who asked him if he would sit on the jury and then asked his opinion regarding the point at issue. Oppenheimer says the juror answered that he said he was in favor of the negroes having equal rights with the whites, and he charges that if he had not answered in that way he would never have been called to sit on the jury.

Constable Radcliff declared in open court that he would put up \$20 in gold which would give to any man who would prove by the testimony of the jurors themselves that he had in any way sought to influence their decision as jurors. He was vehement in his declaration and said his honesty had been impugned by Oppenheimer.

Oppenheimer said last night that he would not pay the judgment against him, and declared he would appeal the case to the district court after he had allowed the constables to worry away in an attempt to realize the amount of the judgment out of an attachment.

He said: "I don't own this theater, and I don't see how they expect to collect anything from me. In the first place the jury was tampered with and I don't get it and so I walked out, and let them do what they wanted, and I couldn't see any reason for staying there and taking it to me. After the constable dished out to me I will appeal to the district court and get the whole thing reversed."

Constable Radcliff said: "Oppenheimer thought he would lose and he made a grandstand play. There was never anything said to the men on the jury by myself nor do I believe by anyone else. The charge is made out of whole cloth."

Roasted by Court.
Justice McClelland denied that Oppenheimer had asked for a new trial and said he acted in a disgraceful manner in the court room. "The man began to swear and said he was being robbed and declared the jury had been fixed and he would not stay in the

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FUNERAL OF MELVIN BECK

SERVICES OVER REMAINS OF VICTIM OF VINDICATOR EXPLOSION—INTERMENT TO BE AT SALIDA.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Nov. 24.—Funeral services over the remains of Melvin Beck, the shift boss of the Vindicator, and who met death the same time as Mr. McCormick, was held this afternoon in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Davis officiating.

The casket was completely covered by floral tributes and was escorted from the church by the members of the I. O. O. F. order to the Short Line train, when the body was sent to Salida, the former home of Mr. Beck.

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL OF POLISH COUNTESS

END OF CASE WHICH HAS ATTRACTED GREAT INTEREST IN BERLIN DURING THE PAST MONTH.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—Countess Isabella Welesiecia Kwieciek, charged with presenting a false heir to an estate at Wroblew, province of Posen, who has been on trial since October 26, was acquitted.

The countess sat unmoved during the closing arguments, occasionally examining the faces of the jurors through a longnet, or glancing through the window at the gathering crowds of her Polish countrymen, who assembled in the neighborhood of the court house.

Race feeling has been a notable feature of the trial, as nearly 30,000 Poles, residents of Berlin, never forgot an opportunity to protest against Prussian justice. The Polish newspapers asserted that if the countess was convicted it would be caused by race partiality. The authorities, expecting rioting should the result be a conviction, filled the court and adjacent squares with police. The jury remained on duty more than three hours.

The announcement of the verdict turned the prospective rioters into a cheering crowd. The countess and the boy, who is now heir to one of the finest estates in Russian Poland, drove in the countess' carriage with her husband to their own home.

ICE PLANT IN JERUSALEM

New Industry Meets With Success and Natives Are Vastly Pleased With It.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Consul Merrill at Jerusalem writes to the department of commerce and labor concerning the manufacture of ice in Palestine: "There is a small ice plant in Jerusalem, which has been in operation for three years. An oil engine of three-horse power furnishes the power; the freezer is of French manufacture. The sale of ice amounts to about 700 pounds a day and the capacity of the works is about 1,400 pounds a day. The selling price is five cents a kilogram (2.2 lbs.). Never before in this country have the inhabitants used ice, or seen it in fact. The demand at present is limited, but is steadily increasing."

At Yafa, the seaport of Jerusalem, the ice business was established about 1890 on a small scale for several years the business was not successful; but in 1899, as the demand for ice was on the increase, the works were enlarged and since then have been operated quite successfully. The freezer is of French manufacture. The sale of ice amounts to about 1,500 pounds a day and the capacity of the works is about 4,500 pounds. The price is the same as that charged in Jerusalem—five cents per kilogram.

When the works were first established the price was ten cents per kilogram. The water in Yafa comes from wells, and owing to its proximity to the sea, is brackish. The ice is never clear, and when melted leaves considerable sediment. The water used in Jerusalem is rain water, from cisterns; and the ice is like crystal. No natural ice is brought to this country. The demand for ice has been made by the hospitals; the hotels soon after began its use, and now nearly all the foreign residents and many of the wealthy native families are consumers.

DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONT AMERICANS

Moros Who Purchase the Freedom of Their Families by Slaughter of Christians at the Sacrifice of Their Own Lives.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The annual report of General Davis, commanding the Department of the Philippines, recites some of the difficulties in dealing with the Moros. Referring to the juramentados the report says:

"The Moros are accustomed to suffer all of the caprices of their despotic authority. The laws of centuries permit men to be recruited for any purpose whatever. The debtor who cannot pay becomes, with his family, the slave of the creditor. The debtor thus loses all his rights and his children can be sold throughout the archipelago. He can, however, buy the liberty of his own family at the risk of his own life, i. e., for the largest number of Christians whom he can slay. If the debtor accepts that proposition he becomes that moment a juramentado, knowing perfectly well that if he manages to get in the midst of a Spanish settlement all hope for escape is gone. Death is, therefore, certain for all juramentados. When they arrive at a sufficient state of exaltation, but never before, they are sent into a Christian community."

NATURALIZATION OF WOMEN

Massachusetts Court Decides That They Share in Their Husbands' Status.

Special to the Gazette.

Boston, Nov. 25.—A question of the right of a woman to be naturalized, which has never been raised in the United States before, came to light today in the Charlestown district court, and a precedent established which will be of interest to every woman voter in the country, including those of Colorado, Wyoming and other suffrage states.

Under the new ruling married women have no rights in regard to naturalization because they partake of the status of their husbands. If a husband is a citizen of

ANARCHY IN JOLO GROUP

Letter Which Throws Light on the Campaign Which Is Now in Progress.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A strong picture of the conditions in the Jolo group of the Philippine archipelago is contained in a letter from Col. H. L. Scott, governor of that group, to Col. Clarence Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the war department. The letter, which is dated September 23, is made public as an explanation of the campaign waged on the Jolo group. In it the writer says:

"I find that the condition is one of peace so long as the big Moro chiefs are allowed to have their own way unreservedly—to rob and to steal and to enslave. The sultan is a man of power of his own and must depend on the chiefs, who may or may not do what he wishes. They are all surrounded by gangs of ruffians who do no useful work, but who live through robbery and by fining both sides in a case. If the victim refuses to pay he is enslaved. No peace or order can be maintained in the islands so long as these conditions exist. Movable property is always on the move without the desire of the owners; men say they will not work and accumulate property which they will not be permitted to enjoy, and there are constant tur-

CHICAGO HAS EXCELLENT REASON FOR THANKSGIVING

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Although a basis of settlement of the strike of the employees of the Chicago City Railway company was decided upon at 1:30 o'clock this morning and the agreement was ratified by the men a few hours later, not a single car is in service on the entire system tonight. The only cars operated today were manned by non-union crews under the same conditions that prevailed since the inauguration of the strike a week ago last Thursday.

For some unexplained reason the management of the Chicago City Railway was not officially notified until tonight that the strike had been declared off. While the men were ratifying the agreement decided upon early this morning by which the men were to return to work, the company continued to operate its cars under police protection on the five branch lines that have been open for traffic since the inauguration of the strike and no official notice of the cessation of hostilities had been received by the officials of the road at 5 o'clock tonight, the usual time of abandoning the service since the trouble began, arrangements were made for the cars to run tomorrow guarded by the police.

Tonight, however, Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler, who has had charge of the police who have been guarding the cars, was notified that his services and that of his men would be required no longer, and word has been received by Manager McCullough from Pres-

THE PUBLIC BUILDING

CANNOT BE BEGUN BEFORE THE LATTER PART OF NEXT SUMMER OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK ELSEWHERE.

Gazette Washington Bureau, Western Union Building.

Washington, Nov. 25.—No definite plans, drawings or specifications for the Colorado Springs public building will be ready for several months. Construction on the building cannot begin before the latter part of next summer, owing to the great pressure of work on public buildings throughout the country.

At the present time 45 public buildings have right-of-way over the one authorized at Colorado Springs.

ALL EVIDENCE POINTS TO DIABOLICAL CRIME IN THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 21.—Superintendent Charles H. McCormick and Sheriff Robert Robertson were blown to pieces by an explosion at the 600-foot level of Shaft No. 1, at 11 o'clock this morning.

From the evidence obtainable there seems to be no doubt whatever that an internal machine of some sort was placed at that point and arranged to go off when the cage reached the level.

Later Jack Devery was arrested, owing to belief that he had some knowledge as to the explosion.

Stephen Adams was arrested tonight on suspicion of being implicated in the diabolical murder. He is held at the county jail, but the exact nature of the evidence against him is not known.

Troops which had been ordered to leave the district and proceed to Telluride today have been held here by order of Governor Peabody, and tonight there are about 400 men on duty.

Two companies of infantry are on guard at the Vindicator and adjoining properties.

The Vindicator was being worked with non-union men.

Killed Without Warning.

Mr. Beck, the shift boss, had occasion to go down the shaft about 10:30 this morning and thought he heard someone working in the 600-foot level. Knowing that the company was not operating at this point, he stopped the cage on its downward course between the 700- and 800-foot levels and rang to the engineer to raise him to the surface.

Beck notified Superintendent McCormick and they decided to descend and investigate.

As the cage reached the 600-foot point and the men had stepped onto the level, a terrible explosion occurred, wrecking the cage in the shaft and literally blowing the men's bodies to pieces.

Last Thought for His Daughter.

Douglas Dubar and Charles Johnson, cagemen, working at the 800-foot point, were standing near the shaft and heard the explosion and immediately afterward large pieces of timber began falling down the shaft past them. Immediately notifying the men in that level that an accident had occurred above and to get out as quickly as possible, Dubar and Johnson began climbing the ladder to the surface.

On reaching the 600-foot point they found the bodies of the superintendent and foreman. Johnson started for the surface to give the alarm while Dubar stayed with the wounded men, doing everything possible for their comfort.

During Johnson's absence Mr. Beck regained consciousness and said:

"Douglas, see that my daughter gets all my belongings, for I am going to die."

Before the miner could answer him Beck breathed his last.

Superintendent McCormick never regained consciousness at all and lived only some 20 minutes after the explosion. It was about 25 minutes after the accident that Beck expired.

Help Quickly Summoned.

Meanwhile Johnson had reached the surface and given the alarm. Lester Rogers, a miner and Superintendent A. T. Holman of the Golden Cycle company, who happened to be near the 600-foot level, when this trouble occurred, Superintendent McCormick would not believe the story, but it is now thought that the assassin on that occasion may be the guilty one today.

Two Arrests Made.

Deputy Sheriff Underwood tonight arrested Stephen Adams as a suspect.

Adams left the district at the beginning of the present strike, going to Telluride, returning to camp yesterday afternoon. He was arrested at Independence in a saloon and brought to the county jail here, where he is confined tonight awaiting developments.

Jack Devery, a miner who has been working on the Vindicator mine, was arrested by the sheriff tonight as he got off the county jail, where he will be held pending an investigation.

Devery had been drinking and was talking what he knew about the explosion when arrested.

Officers of the Company.

A special train arrived here this evening with General Manager M. J. Campbell, President F. L. Siegel and Director G. S. Wood from Denver, and on the same train from Colorado Springs were A. E. Carlton and C. C. Hamlin. They arrived about 5 o'clock this evening, and they are now making a further investigation expecting to find some clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

Two companies of soldiers are still guarding the properties on Bull hill in the vicinity of the Vindicator, and are letting no one in or out of their lines.

Considerable excitement exists all over the district and the common talk of a vigilance committee being organized is heard.

Both Men Popular.

Charles McCormick, the man killed, was about 40 years of age and has been superintendent of the Vindicator for about a year, succeeding A. T. Holman. He leaves a wife, two stepsons, aged 16 and 18 years, and a young daughter. He was a member of Victor B. P. O. E., and also carried insurance.

His funeral will be held in Denver early next week.

Melvin Beck was 42 years of age and has been in the district since '94, coming here from Boulder county. He has been shift boss at the Vindicator for some time, and leaves a daughter 17 years old, who resides near the mine.

He was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, also carried insurance in the Travelers and Hartford companies, the latter company being the mine insurance.

Crime upon any one person or group of persons, positive.

Major Zeph Hill with three companies of infantry and a troop of cavalry assisted the present local force in making a dozen arrests in and around Bull hill and Victor. The same troops that arrived this morning departed tonight, followed two hours later in a special train with Major McClelland and three companies of infantry and a troop of cavalry, having the same

destination as the former train, that being Telluride.

Twelve Arrests Made.

Major McClelland and Major Hill, with details of cavalrymen, commenced work early this morning on the Vindicator mine explosion case and by 11 o'clock they had the following union men under arrest and placed in the bullpen: C. G. Kennison, W. F. Davis, Sherman Parker, J. Schoolcraft, W. B. Easterly, R. Roland, Ed Fleming, Harry Williams, Victor Poole, Gus Johnson, J. P. Ishill and H. P. Jones.

The first six are members of the executive committee of District Union No. 1. The last six are all well-known union men and with the exception of C. G. Kennison all were confined in the bullpen at Independence, where Kennison is confined at Camp Goldfield.

Goldfield, Independence and Altman have been surrounded today by soldiers and every man going in or out of the town has been closely examined and his whereabouts for the past two days inquired into.

Major McClelland and Major Hill with their details of troops have been working on the inside circle, arresting the above crowd, except Kennison, in and around Altman and Independence. They are now confined under heavy guard in the bullpen close to the Vindicator. There has been considerable talk among the union men of this section of trying to liberate the prisoners this evening, but it was given out by the officers that if any attempt of this kind was made many would never live to tell the story.

Kennison was arrested in the Miners Union hall at Victor where he was waiting to attend the funeral of William Dosworth, who was killed Friday morning in the Delmonico property.

Frank Vannick and C. Harlow, under the direction of Major Hill, made the arrest and when bringing the prisoner down the stairs and out on the sidewalk a crowd of several hundred union men had congregated at the beginning of the soldiers, when Vannick turned around, telling them that at another word, or if anyone made a move, he would bring him along. The union men heeded the advice and kept quiet from then on and Kennison was taken to Camp Goldfield and placed in the bullpen under a heavy guard.

Other Arrests Expected.

Officers at Camp Goldfield and Independence state that the arrests made today are about one-third of the men they are after and they are of the opinion that the others are inclosed within the large circle of guards and will be arrested and placed in the bullpen as fast as they are located.

The three towns above named are practically under martial law as the military have taken full possession of everything and are making every effort to locate the criminals that planned the internal machine in the Vindicator, causing the death of Superintendent McCormick and Shift Boss Beck. Large numbers of citizens of these towns are greatly incensed over the deed which many openly lay at the door of the internal machine in the Vindicator.

Should the guilt be fastened upon any one or more persons there is no doubt that there will be a lynching bee in that section of the district, provided they could obtain the prisoners before the military authorities.

Major Zeph Hill with three infantry companies and a troop of cavalry returned to the district this morning and gave valuable assistance during the day, leaving again at 6:30 tonight.

A special train for Telluride, at 8:30, Major McClelland in command of Companies A and B of the First regiment of Denver; Company I, Second regiment, of Colorado Springs, and the Meeker troop left on a special train, their destination being the same place.

It is learned tonight that other troops have been ordered to Camp Goldfield and are expected to arrive in the district tomorrow. The camps at both Independence and Goldfield will be greatly strengthened and the search pressed for the perpetrators of the Vindicator explosion.

Miners Had Warning.

It is learned that James Thurlow, a miner employed at the Vindicator, was approached by three men in Cripple Creek on Friday night and asked if he worked on the Vindicator. He said "Yes."

"Are you married?" one of them inquired. He answered in the affirmative. Another one of the party spoke up and said, "You had better not work tonight, then." The men disappeared and Thurlow claims that he never saw them any more. The same thing occurred to Thomas Baird, another miner employed on this property.

The military and the sheriff's force are now making a diligent search for these men who gave the warning to the miners. However, clues so far are very slight.

The funeral of Charles McCormick at the family home in Independence will take place tomorrow afternoon. The services will be held under the auspices of the Victor Elks, of which order the deceased was a member. The body will be sent to Denver for burial.

The funeral ceremony over the late Melvin Beck will be held in the First Presbyterian church in Victor, Tuesday afternoon. They will be held under the auspices of the I. O. O. F. The body will be sent to Salida for interment.

ISTHMIAN SITUATION INFLUENCES STOCKS.

London, Nov. 22.—The unexpectedly brisk revival of business on the stock exchange during the past week is attributed in large measure to the recognition of the new republic of Panama and the signing of the canal treaty by the United States secretary of state and the Panamanian minister at Washington. It is believed that the \$40,000,000 appropriated for the purchase of the canal zone will be the temporary employment in New York and will ease the money market there.

The revival in business has also been assisted by the better outlook in South Africa, as well as to the signing of the peace treaty by the United States secretary of state and the Panamanian minister at Washington. It is believed that the \$40,000,000 appropriated for the purchase of the canal zone will be the temporary employment in New York and will ease the money market there.

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ORDERED TO CRIPPLE CREEK THEN BACK TO CANON CITY

After being ordered to Cripple Creek from Canon City by way of Colorado Springs the troops under Maj. Zeph Hill were yesterday ordered back again as soon as they reached Camp Goldfield and they passed through this city at 12:58 last night, bound for Telluride.

Will Travel 800 Miles.

The troops set out from Denver shortly after noon Saturday and before they reach their destination they will have traveled nearly 800 miles.

The three companies of infantry and the cavalry troop, together with horses and baggage, passed through Colorado Springs Saturday evening, on a special train of 11 cars over the Denver & Rio Grande. The troops were held here from 4:25 to 7:20 pending new developments in the district.

They proceeded on their way to Canon City at 7:30 o'clock under orders to join there the detachment from Cripple Creek under Major McClelland, bound for Telluride. At Canon City they were stopped and the Cripple Creek troops had been held in the district to guard the camp until the excitement attending the Vindicator explosion had subsided.

Maj. Zeph Hill's command was ordered to proceed to Cripple Creek and they passed through this city yesterday morning. Their special was transferred from the Denver & Rio Grande to the Colorado Midland tracks, and left here at 7:30 for the gold camp. Arriving there at about noon and before their baggage was unpacked they were ordered into their train again and back to Colorado Springs.

Reached here at 11:20 over the Colorado Midland and were transferred back to the Denver & Rio Grande tracks again and at 12:58 started again for Canon City and Telluride, making the long trip because it is in broad gauge cars and the trouble attending the unloading of the baggage and horses in narrow

gauge cars of the Florence & Cripple Creek would have been too great.

Other Companies Leave.

Companies I, A and K, infantry, and Troop D, cavalry, also left Victor last night in a special train bound for Telluride, leaving the district to be guarded by the other troops now there. It is stated that these troops left to be reinforced by other companies which have not been called out.

Surgeon General P. O. Hanford and Major R. K. Hutchings of the hospital corps, both of this city, accompanied the northern troops to Canon City Saturday evening, but Colonel Hanford did not accompany them to Cripple Creek nor back to Telluride. Major Hutchings and five men went to the camp and will probably take the trip to Telluride, but Colonel Hanford will remain here.

St. Francis hospital has been selected as base hospital for the Colorado National Guard and Colonel Hanford will make this his headquarters, directing the operations of the hospital corps from this point. Major Hutchings will be placed over the hospital corps in the field and will spend his time between Cripple Creek, Telluride and Trinidad. If the troops are sent to that part of the state, there are now two officers and ten men of the corps on duty but this number will be increased upon the establishment of another camp.

St. Francis hospital has been used as a base hospital since the troops were first called out and handled at the institution. It was not until Saturday, however, that it was definitely decided by Governor Peabody and General Bell that it should continue to be used for that purpose. Owing to its proximity to Cripple Creek it was given the preference over the Denver or Pueblo hospitals.

DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Washington, Nov. 22.—The development of the Philippine islands during the past year is displayed in the annual report of Col. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, which the war department made public today. The accomplishment of greatest importance to the islands during the year has been the successful launching of the new fiscal system. By January next the new system will be complete.

The new circulation medium consists of 18,000,000 pesos in fractional silver coins and 10,000,000 pesos in paper money. To establish the new system and purchase the silver coinage, two issues of bonds were made of \$5,000,000 each, both of which were sold at a premium. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds were deposited and drew interest at the rate of 3½ per cent so that the government actually made money by going into debt.

Want Tariff Concessions.

Colonel Edwards emphasizes the necessity of a reduction of the Dingley tariff rates for the encouragement of trade between the United States and the Philippines. There is an active desire on the part of the Philippine commercial interests, he says, for tariff concessions, and the report states that the same desire has been evinced by the same interests in this country.

The chief exports of the islands to the United States are sugar, tobacco, hemp and copra. The latter two commodities are already on the free list.

Need American Ships.

Aside from the tariff question the matter of most serious moment is the enforcement of the congressional act requiring the carrying trade between the United States and the Philippine islands, to be confined strictly to vessels carrying the American flag after July 1 next. At the present time, Philippine commerce is carried in British ships, and the desire of the Philippine foreign trade of the islands. Other foreign vessels carried practically the remainder of this commerce, leaving only 3 per cent to American vessels.

A fleet of at least 18 American ships is being constructed and the president has made that despite the apprehension now felt, American ships will be ready to take the place of foreign vessels without seriously inconveniencing the shipping interests. The enforcement of this act, however, will be a much more difficult problem. There are now 4,125 vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the islands. Of this number only 22 are American ships. With the whole

number of ships now participating in this trade, the tonnage is said to be entirely inadequate and the passenger service wretched.

It is suggested that the building of carrying vessels presents a splendid opportunity for the profitable investment of American capital and the uncertainty as to a probable future congressional action on this subject is asserted to be the reason why no steps are being taken to supply the coming imperative demand for American built ships.

Second Stage of Development.

Colonel Edwards calls attention to what he terms "the second stage of development for the Philippine government. The change from a military to a civil government has developed many intricate questions of law. A number of cases involving claims aggregating large sums are now pending in the United States court of claims while other questions are before the circuit court in this country. The recovery of import and export duties collected under the military regime forms the basis for most of the claims. One of the questions of most interest presented is that of the right of the president of the United States to exercise the power of legislation in the Philippines prior to the establishment of the civil government. The education of Filipino youths in this country for the purpose of making them the future teachers of the native schools of the island has begun under an act passed last summer by the insular government. Ninety-eight young Filipinos are now on their way to this country for this purpose. They will attend the grammar school of the University of California during the winter and in the spring be distributed through the west and eastern portion of the United States for further instruction.

Colonel Edwards predicts that the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis exposition will be the best of that show. Every phase of native industry and domestic life in the islands is to be represented.

Through an amendment to the civil service regulations of the United States by President Roosevelt to take effect April 1 next transfers will be allowed from the civil employees of the Philippines to government positions in this country, thus accomplishing an end which has been vigorously contended by the insular government for some time, and making efficient service in the Philippines a stepping stone to better places at home and thus raising the standard of efficiency and creating a new inducement to desirable careers.

ACTRESS MARRIED

Miss Oldcastle of the Rose Coghlan Company Wedded to Italian Professor in New York.

New York, Nov. 22.—Josephine, Countess Castel Vecchio, better known as Miss Oldcastle, of the Rose Coghlan company, was married this afternoon at the Greek orthodox church in 27th street to Cavaliere Professor Antonio Pravalis, oldest son of the Duke of Castel Saraceno, marquis of Garaguso of Basilicata, near Naples. The professor lately occupied the chair of language in the University of Athens, Greece.

The ceremony, which was given with the full and impressive Greek church ritual, was followed by a reception to the bride and groom at the studio of Helen Watson Phelps, the portrait painter, in West 57th street.

FAVOR ANNEXATION

Senator Lodge's Declaration Respecting St. Pierre and Miquelon Meets With Approval of People There.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 22.—United States Senator Lodge's recent declaration respecting St. Pierre and Miquelon has met with great approval in the public has excited great interest in St. Pierre. The colony has had the worst fishery season in its history, trade there is depressed and the outlook is gloomy. The people are ready to welcome any settlement of the fishery dispute that will insure them prosperity, and the feeling in favor of annexation to the United States finds much favor.

PORTION OF CREW OF FRENCH BARK SAVED.

Point Arenas, Calif., Nov. 22.—The steamer Scotia, which arrived here with five of the crew of the French bark Françoise Koppe which was wrecked Friday night near Point Reyes. Thirteen of the crew are unaccounted for. The Françoise Koppe was bound from Newcastle, Australia, to San Francisco and was 73 days out.

WILL REPRESENT SIAM AT THE HAGUE COURT.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Edward H. Stroebel has been appointed by the Siam government to be one of two judges for Siam for the peace court at The Hague, vice F. M. Holls of New York.

NEWSPAPER MAN OF MILWAUKEE IS DEAD.

Milwaukee, Nov. 22.—William Lietzau, a well known German newspaper man, for many years connected with the Milwaukee Herald and Sentinel, died today of liver trouble, aged 47 years.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT DEAD.

Paris, Nov. 22.—Marquis De Cabrie, the celebrated French diplomat, aged 76, was born in 1850.

BUILDING RAILROADS IN THE ARTIC REGION

Mr. J. Warren Dickson and Mrs. Dickson spent a few hours in Colorado Springs yesterday en route to New York.

Mr. Dickson is vice president and general

THE TOWN'S GOOD HEALTH.

IT IS evident from the reports of the city physician that Colorado Springs is experiencing this year one of the healthiest seasons that it has known. The town has been singularly free from epidemics of any kind or nature, which is surely a cause for congratulation and thankfulness.

The usual fall typhoid epidemic has been entirely absent, there being very few cases and nothing approaching previous records for this serious disease. There has been comparatively little scarlet fever, also, for which parents especially are grateful.

No doubt this immunity from epidemics is due largely to the care which is taken by the health department to stamp out these diseases before they begin to spread. In this they are aided by the intelligent physicians of the city who gladly lend every aid and co-operation in conserving the good health of the people. Every precaution is now being taken in the matter of water supply, disposal of sewerage and by stringent regulations for the prevention of epidemic, to keep the health of the citizens of Colorado Springs as nearly perfect as is possible.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCE.

A NOTEWORTHY feature of Secretary Shaw's address at the annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce was his plea for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, which he declared was the only unprotected American industry.

With the immediate construction of the Panama canal definitely decided upon the matter takes an additional interest and importance.

Secretary Shaw disclaimed any intention of contending for ship subsidies if any more feasible course can be devised, but declared that if ship subsidies would insure the United States an adequate merchant marine then he favored the measure.

As the secretary of the treasury pointed out, it is not alone the situation in times of peace that must be considered, but conditions in time of war. During the Spanish war the United States purchased or chartered no less than 40 foreign vessels and meantime every city on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts was in fear of sudden attack from the squadron which was reported to have sailed from Spain. In case of war between European powers American commerce would be left helpless, for only about 10 per cent. is at present carried in American ships.

There is still a vast trade with South America, South Africa and the Orient to be developed. American ship companies would find foreign markets for millions of dollars worth of American products and Secretary Shaw points out that a foreign market for a million dollars worth of manufactured products means a domestic market of at least \$800,000 worth of labor.

It is a problem which requires constructive statesmanship and, it is not reasonable that factional opposition to a particular measure should continue to prevent congress from speedily carrying out some effective plan for accomplishing desired results.

CARDINAL DEL VAL'S LATEST HONOR.

THE APPOINTMENT of Cardinal Merry Del Val to be prefect of the sacred palaces, as announced in a dispatch from Rome, is another step in a remarkable promotion which has been attracting a large amount of interest in the Catholic world.

Merry Del Val is the youngest member of the college of cardinals, being only 38. He was ordained to the priesthood at the age of 23 and four years later he was made papal chamberlain. In 1897 he became domestic prelate to Pope Leo.

The present pope made Merry Del Val the papal secretary of state and thereby created a whirlwind of comment which had not quieted before the news of this latest honor was announced. In the first place Merry Del Val was not an Italian, in the second place he had never been a nuncio, and in the third place he was very young. But it was admitted that aside from these three points he was eminently qualified for the position. He is a master of several languages, he is personally acquainted with a number of the ruling dynasties of Europe, he has an immense capacity of work and he is credited with being able to subordinate his views to those of his direct master, the pope. It is interesting to note that the cardinal is of Irish descent and speaks English fluently.

So far as the appointment to be prefect of the sacred palaces is concerned, it is an important position, making Cardinal Del Val head of the administration of the vatican and centering in his hands the highest powers of the papal government, but it should be remembered that the position was always a part of the office of the secretary of state until Pope Leo XIII made it distinct.

But in all events it is another indication of the extraordinary amount of confidence which the pontiff has in the young cardinal.

SALAZAR TO THE FRONT.

GENERAL SALAZAR, of Colombia, proposes to organize an army of 100,000 men instantly, and march to the Isthmus and compel its inhabitants to return at once to the Republic of Colombia and to their ancient allegiance.

There are some few difficulties in the way but Salazar evidently forgot to confide them to his press agent.

The first of these is that the Colombians, despite their enthusiasm, are not looking for trouble nor for work, of which there would be a good deal of both in the proposed expedition.

Again if the general were able to muster five thousand men he would do better than the republic has hitherto done even with the assistance of Panama.

Colombia's navy and transportation facilities consist of about one ancient gunboat, which would be put out of service with one shot from a United States cruiser.

So, then, Salazar's pronouncements may be taken as a mixture of bluff and bombast.

He, like a great many other Colombians of the higher class, is deeply chagrined to think of having that \$10,000,000, with many other millions to follow, slip through his fingers. It was one time when the consummate avarice and continuous deceit received its proper reward.

THE CASE OF REED SMOOT, MORMON

A GREAT many ordinarily well-intentioned and intelligent persons are placing themselves in a very ridiculous light by demanding the immediate expulsion of Hon. Reed Smoot, of Utah, from the senate of the United States. Their position is all the more foolish in view of the fact that they are demanding that which

is contrary to law and the Constitution.

Senator Smoot can be expelled from his seat in the senate if it can be conclusively proven that he is a polygamist, but to demand his immediate and summary expulsion, without a hearing, investigation or legal procedure is so ridiculous as to be beneath serious consideration.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts in presenting a number of petitions from his state to the senate the other day said: "I present petitions from sundry citizens of Massachusetts, some praying for the investigation of charges made and filed against the Hon. Reed Smoot, and others praying for a particular determination of that case in accordance with their desires." Senator Hoar then went on to state a fact which should be perfectly clear to everyone who has considered the case of Senator Smoot, that "the decision of the title of a senator to his seat in the senate is a purely judicial question to be determined upon evidence and the application to the evidence of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and it seems to me with all due respect to these petitioners, it is as much out of place to address such petitions to this high court which is to determine these cases as it would be to petition the supreme court of the United States to take up some case which was before it, or decide it in a particular way."

The mistake that a great many people make in the case of Mr. Smoot is the belief that he can be expelled from the senate simply because he is a member of and an apostle in the Mormon church. A man's religion, no matter how fantastic, or how objectionable it may be to others, is not a bar to membership in the senate, unless it is a religion the practice of which involves a violation of the laws of the country. If it can be proven that Mr. Smoot is a polygamist he is ineligible to represent his state in the congress of the United States. If it is demonstrated that he has not practiced polygamy then the case falls, because the fact that he is a leader in the Mormon church and a member of its hierarchy is no bar to his senatorship.

For persons, therefore, to forward petitions, which in themselves are of doubtful propriety according to Senator Hoar, demanding the expulsion of Senator Smoot on the simple basis that he is a Mormon, is a proceeding as foolish as it is useless.

CRIPPLE CREEK CONDITIONS.

THE REPORT that the El Paso drainage tunnel is showing a marked increase in flow of water as the driving progresses through the El Paso, will be received with marked satisfaction by every mine owner in the vicinity of the tunnel, for it will go far toward proving that their theories regarding drainage are correct, and if they are correct it means that a number of the largest mines of the district will speedily be unwatered, and that work may be resumed in the hitherto flooded levels.

This is one of the brightest omens in the present condition of affairs in the Cripple Creek district. Mining conditions in the district are better than they have been for several months past. The output is steadily increasing, and the amount of money disbursed in the regular pay rolls is regularly growing larger.

Therefore, the general state of affairs in the district is favorable to a continued increase of business among the merchants with every passing week, and the great gold district will soon resume its former place as the greatest producer of yellow metal on the American continent.

THE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET of the Merchants association of Colorado Springs serves to emphasize the fact that men may be earnest competitors in business and at the same time possess a spirit of fraternity and good fellowship.

In the year that this association has been formed it has proved its value to its members many times over through a mutual interchange of ideas respecting general trade conditions in Colorado Springs and in devising methods whereby losses may be reduced to a minimum and trade extended in a variety of ways.

The example of this Merchants association is therefore well worthy of emulation and it is to be hoped that he succeeding months and years will greatly add to its usefulness and value to its membership.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF LIFE.

CASES IN WHICH the citizens of any community reach the advanced age of one hundred years are comparatively rare, and few indeed of them reach the age of 103 years. This age is so exceptional as to call for more than passing comment.

Benajah Phelps not only lived to the scriptural age of three score and ten, but lived a full half a lifetime after that. Great and marvelous are the changes which were witnessed during the span of his lifetime. Practically every public convenience and utility now in general use was absolutely unknown and undreamed of when he was a boy. This includes those commonplace things, steamboats and locomotives. A man indeed must have a fertile and expansive mind to be able to comprehend the significance of these marvelous inventions of the last fifty years.

Though it hardly seems possible, no doubt the next hundred years will witness quite as remarkable inventions, devices and improvements for facilitating business and for the betterment of mankind as have been brought forth in the last hundred years.

The physical side of longevity always possesses an interest. The average person stops to inquire "how appends it that this man attained to such a remarkably long life?" In the case of Mr. Phelps he was fortunate in having had a long line of frugal, industrious, temperate ancestors. He was given a good constitution to start with and never impaired it either by worry or by riotous living. A man is doubly fortunate if he is thus given a good start. Those who have not the advantage of a powerful ancestry may, however, live long if they will, conserving the strength which is given to them.

That one mile of ditch which has already been dug on the Fountain Valley line is but the beginning, let us hope, of a great enterprise which will prove not only of great benefit to the company but to the citizens of Colorado Springs and the residents of the entire Fountain valley.

The Britons are financially interested in Colombia as purchasers of its bonds. They would be very glad to see a portion of Uncle Sam's \$10,000,000 go to the liquidation of the debt. British cash is planted in nearly every quarter of the globe.

The Porto Ricans are apparently not flattered at the prospect of becoming an American state. According to the present outlook there is no cause for worry on their part.

Senator Hill says that Senator Newlands is all wrong; that we don't want Porto Rico but we will get Canada. One man's guess is as good as another.

THE LESSON FOR THE MOROS.

FOR the first time in nearly a year it has become necessary to prove to Moros of the Philippine Islands that they are no longer under the sovereignty of a decaying monarchy but are the wards of a twentieth century republic.

It has again become necessary to prove to them that the United States intends to exercise control over the inhabitants of the Philippines and it depends upon themselves whether this rule is to be that of kindness or of force. If they prove that they are to be trusted they will be dealt with after the manner of honorable, civilized people. If they prove treacherous and ugly, sterner measures will be adopted.

The conflict in Jolo between the forces under General Wood and those of a recalcitrant Moro leader, in which the latter were badly beaten, will no doubt serve as a powerful restraining influence for many months to come. These fanatics will no doubt learn that the United States keeps its promises, whether that promise be to give self-government to all capable of having it or to severely punish all infractions of law.

A very important meeting which has been called for next Saturday at the Brown Palace, Denver, is that which will devise means for advertising Colorado during the St. Louis exposition. If the matter is handled properly there is no question but that thousands of visitors to the fair may be induced to come to Colorado after their tour of the exposition. In 1893, despite the fact that the World's fair drew thousands of visitors to Chicago, the Pike's Peak region had a very good tourist season, and there was then nothing like the united effort which is to be made this year to draw visitors westward.

Owing to the fact that this is a desirable season for outing in southern waters a sub-committee of the United States senate will proceed forthwith to Cuba to take testimony as to whether or not Leonard Wood is a desirable person for the office of major-general.

The latitude permitted in the discussion of any subject before the United States senate was clearly shown the other day when, under the head of Cuban reciprocity, Senator Hale made a few remarks on the annexation of Canada.

Colorado City is the first of the three cities in the Pike's Peak region to call for bids and award a contract for its Carnegie library. Colorado City people are to be congratulated upon the outlook.

WELL, IT HAS STARTED.

Again the croakers and the knockers can go a-way back and sit down.

That big ditch and reservoir that you said never would be built, is being built right now.

Mr. Honlan of Pueblo, landed in Fountain Sunday afternoon with his big grading outfit; they stayed here that night, and Monday morning left for Kelker, near which station their first camp is pitched; they will work this way until the Skinner ranch is reached, where the first reservoir is to be located. After this reservoir has been completed, which will require 90 days, the ditch will be continued on down the valley to the site of the next reservoir, and so on down till the three reservoirs have been completed.

Of course, there are those who will yet argue that this work will not amount to anything; that it is simply a land booming scheme, or some other kind of a swindle; but the work will go on just the same in spite of these pessimists; thousands of acres of arid land will be reclaimed; hundreds more homes will be provided, and our valley, more than ever be the Eden of Colorado. (Fountain Record.)

Late Press Comment

BETTER SALARIES.

Bishop Willard Francis Mailleu of the Methodist Episcopal church is opposed to the diminishing salaries that congregations, able to do better, sometimes pay their pastors. "I once knew an excellent young man," said Bishop Mailleu one day in Boston. "He was in the church, just married, small salary, but contented and happy." "Some 12 or 15 years went by," he said, "and I had lost sight of this young minister—forgotten him, as we will do sometimes—when suddenly I met him on Tremont street, dressed well, but not at all clerically." "We shook hands," he said he was doing excellently. "The church?" asked the bishop. "Oh," said he, "no church—the wholesale hat business." "But why did you leave the church?" he asked. "For seven reasons," said he. "And what?" said I, "were they?" "A wife," he answered, "and six children."

HOW BRITAIN PROTECTS HER STEAMSHIPS.

Only letters especially addressed to be sent by an American steamer are allowed to go the way—and, of course, few persons are familiar with shipping laws and sailing hours. As a consequence, American steamers, however swift, bring few letters from England and receive almost nothing for the service, while our own government in 1902 gave \$22,000 to the subsidized British Cunard line, \$38,000 to the North German Lloyd, and \$140,000 to other foreign companies. (Washington Times.)

PROTECTING THE FORESTS.

In California the legislature and judicial decisions have carefully cared for the game and fish of the state. The forests should likewise belong to all the people and all the people should be interested in legislation pertaining to the preservation of forests, and especially of the majestic trees of California. Upon the woods much depends for the beauty, the health and the climatic conditions of the country. May the energy and unstinted attention of legislature and courts be given to the forestry of the state ere it is too late; for the game and fish may be renewed and supplied again after destruction within a few years, but it takes centuries to restore trees. (Sunset Magazine.)

WHAT ELECTRICITY DOES FOR A TUNNEL.

Absence of smoke in the Mersey tunnel at Liverpool since electricity has been substituted for steam seems to recommend it to suburban travelers, if an inference may be drawn from the increase of about 37 per cent in the traffic in the Mersey tunnel since it was opened for traffic. Now there are 750 trains a day, operated by electricity. In the first full week of service there were 125,272 local passengers, an increase of 37,619 over the number carried in the last week of steam service. Compared with the corresponding week of last year the increase was 32,875. With "through" business added the increase will be seen to be larger. This record has a bearing upon the probable popularity of the Pennsylvania railroad's tunnel under the river at New York. (Baltimore Sun.)

THE WAY TO KEEP PROSPERITY.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon declares that the country's prosperity is on a solid basis, and the people are of the same opinion. "The way to keep it there is to keep Republican policies in force." (Indianapolis Journal.)

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

It is said that Mr. Watson, of this state, will again press upon the attention of congress his immigration bill requiring an educational test. The measure passed the house at the last session, but died in the senate for lack of time for consideration. The safety of the republic lies in the intelligence of its people, and it is a very grave question if we are not at present accepting a mass of ignorance too great to safely digest, even with our splendid school system. (Indianapolis Journal.)

JAPAN SICK OF THE BARGAIN.

Japan is reported to be seriously dissatisfied with its real estate bargaining with Russia. Probably had not noticed that Russia had removed its "We Aim to Please" sign some time ago. (Washington Post.)

THE PATTI OF TODAY.

Adelina Patti, otherwise the Baroness Cederstrom, returned to the American concert stage last week for what we are earnestly assured is "the very last time." The diva have done admirably in the past with the subject of the diva's leave-taking, so we may relegate to them the surprising opportunities of the present. But what of that notorious voice which has been for generations an international tradition? The most scrupulous gallery cannot

blink the fact that the voice which so valiantly projected itself into the spaces of Carnegie hall last week has lost all but a pitiable modicum of its former loveliness, its infinitesimal and haunting magic. The art which is its controlling impulse is as dexterously headstrong as of old, but the voice itself is acidulous and worn. It has still its appealing tones—beauty has not yet passed wholly from it; but these are occasional only. And at the end one realizes, a little sadly, that the Patti of yesterday—the Patti of our mothers—is but a unique and receding memory. (Harper's Weekly.)

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN THE SPELL.

"Brain fog" is the rapidly growing ailment of upper classes in England and the use of "alcoholic stimulants is all that restores the body to its normal habit." We see people staggering about the streets with some sort of fog, only it is spelled with a "J." (St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

TOO MUCH RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

A bulletin issued by the Interstate commerce commission shows that there was a large increase in railroad casualties during the last fiscal year. This is partially accounted for by the gain in railroad traffic and the increase in the number of railroad employees. Both these facts can well be used as strong arguments in favor of greater precautions on every road for the protection of both employees and patrons. All safety appliances that will reduce the danger in railroad travel must be put into operation, let the cost be what it may. (Baltimore American.)

Good Short Stories

MCKINLEY'S FIRST DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senator Frye was in a reminiscent mood the other evening and told of McKinley's first appearance on the floor of the house of representatives.

"He was genial, yet somewhat shy," said Senator Frye, "and when we drew lots for seats he drew a very good seat and I drew a poor one. The next morning I found all his things in my seat, and my books and papers had been removed to the better seat that he had drawn."

"How is this, major?" I said; "there's some mistake."

"Not at all, congressman," he replied, "graciously, 'this seat belongs to you.'"

"No, this will not do," I said; "you drew this seat and I must insist upon your keeping it."

"Now, look here, congressman," said McKinley, "you have been before me before and you are likely to even the attention of the chair and address the house, while this is my first term and I am expected to do nothing but look wise."

"Yes, but the rules of the house?" I replied.

"What are the rules of the house between friends? You take the seat," was his answer to the question, "president, Major McKinley never failed to win friends wherever he went and his superb unselfishness and goodness is a treasured memory of all who knew him."

WIGS AND WOMEN.

"Nowadays 99 women out of 100 wear wigs," This startling statement, which rests on the authority of Mrs. Stannard, better known as John Strange Winter, author of "Boodle's Baby" is the outcome of a discussion raised by George Alexander on the subject of dress at evening theatrical performances in London. Mrs. Stannard writes:

"When George Alexander touches upon the great question of feminine headgear he is trenching upon ground which is difficult to tread without disaster. He evidently does not realize the truth, which is this, that nowadays 99 women out of 100 wear wigs, and the woman who wears a wig is the slave of that article of adornment. If she is a rich woman she has one wig for the afternoon, to wear with her hat, and she has another wig for evening to wear without her hat. In nine cases out of ten she cannot take her hat off, because she would not be sure of the disclosures it would make."

UNFORTUNATE COMBINATION.

An old colored man called on Judge Rufus B. Cowing the other day, and in asking for advice supplied the court with a good story.

"What 'ee gwine to inculcate, Judge, is dis: What must I do to change mah progmen? When I find dat I've weighted down wif ah progmen dat bound to kill mah trade, what must I do?"

"You wish to change your name?" inquired Judge Cowing. "And why?"

"Cause mah name is Failure. Yes, sah, dat's mah name. I's ah whitewasher, and dat name 'ee quers me."

"Very well, uncle; why not use the first letter of your first name?" suggested the judge.

"Dat's wuss," groaned the old man. "I've tried dat. I had a big sign painted 'A. Failure,' and mah trade left me."

"The initial letter does make an unhappy combination," agreed the judge. "But I'll tell you what to do. Use your first name, and then people will not notice the last name so much."

"Dat's der mos' discommoding of all, sah. It's simply downright scandalous. Mah first name is Adam, sah." (New York Times.)

TO EXPLAIN THREE QUEENS.

A story is told on a down-town man who loves a quiet game of draw poker. Being advised over the phone the other afternoon to give up his friends were about to open a jackpot, he phoned back: "How much will it cost me to come in? Seven dollars? All right; let some one who is not playing draw cards for me. I'll stand for it."

Soon one of the outsiders called him up and informed him he had three queens. The business man chuckled and waited for the betting to reach him.

"Ting-a-ling, rang the telephone."

"Well?" asked the wire player.

"I called you—," began a voice.

"Sorry," cried the business man, "for I've got three queens."

"Why, George, this is Mary!" exclaimed the voice.

It was his wife. He was now trying to explain away those three queens. (New York Times.)

DIDN'T WANT GAS.

A farmer went into the office of a Bidderford, Me., dentist the other day and inquired what the charge was for pulling a tooth.

"Twenty-five cents without gas and 50 cents if you take gas," replied the dentist.

"I don't want any gas," said the farmer.

"I admire your courage," replied the dentist. "Most people want to take gas."

"Oh, it isn't me; it's my wife that's going to have the tooth out," explained the farmer.

In a Humorous Vein

THE NEW OLD MOTHER HUBBARD.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To fetch her poor dog a bone.
But when she got there the cupboard only contained rem-
nants of old Shredded Chicken Vita Breakfast Food,
Olive oil and Peanut butter.
And so the poor dog had none.

She went to the baker's to buy him some (wholemeal) bread.
But when she came back it is unnecessary to state after the preceding verse that
The poor dog lay dead.

LIGHT DRAUGHT.

On board one of the Forth pleasure steamers, which have to be built with exceedingly light draught in order to get over the frequent shallows of the river a Yankee tourist remarked to the captain, a shrewd old Scotchman: "I reckon, skipper, that you think this railing of steaming across a meadow when there has been a heavy fall of rain."

"That's so," replied the captain; "though occasionally we hae tae sail a man ahie'd w' waterin' can!" (Glen and Women London.)

A DEFINITION.

"Diplomacy, Lester," said the hopelessly man, replying to the inquiry of his small son, during it may not be necessary to explain, the temporary absence of the modest wife of the one and mother of the other, "diplomacy is what makes a man curve a turkey and unselfishly deal out to his only portions which he himself really likes, and at the same time look like a putty saint." (December Smart Set.)

HOW THEY DO TALK!

Madge—Why in the world is he marrying Miss Oldgirl?
Marjorie—Perhaps he is paying off one of those freak election bets. (Town Topics.)

RIDICULOUS.

"Isn't it ridiculous for Tenpot to think he can play football?"
"Why?"
"Why, he's as bald as an egg." (Town Topics.)

DANGERS OF ABSENCE.

Dr. Jinks—I suppose you must have lost some of your patients by being in Europe for so many months.
Dr. Kent—Yes, indeed! Ten or a dozen of them got well. (Boston Transcript.)

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.

Madge—Miss Parsay has volunteered to get up a booth at the Christmas bazaar and sell ideas.
Marjorie—Dreadful, my dear! I never thought that girl had the face to do it. (Smart Set.)

IF KING LEOPOLD COMES

He will be the First Reigning European Monarch to Set Foot on the Shores of Columbia.

A Brussels dispatch says that King Leopold has definitely decided to visit the United States next year. He has been invited to attend the St. Louis exposition. Probably that will be made the immediate excuse for his coming to a country which he has often expressed a desire to see. If he comes he will be the first reigning European sovereign to visit the United States.

Leopold of Belgium holds his throne because of recognition by the great European powers of the right of the Belgian people to national existence. This he is to make doubly apparent by his people, and not descending upon them from above. Furthermore, as ruler of the Congo state he is head of a commercial corporation whose conduct is of a kind of an issue in European politics that the trusts are in America.

Thus Leopold is a highly commercial and capitalistic potentate of at least semi-democratic origin. However, under European conventions, he is a ruler, from the social viewpoint at least, by right divine.

If King Leopold comes he will be received with every courtesy, and all possible efforts will be made to make his visit pleasant and profitable. He will attract a great deal of curiosity. Whether he will get any sympathetic appreciation will depend entirely upon himself. He will be politely treated, of course. He will win esteem if he behaves himself as a man. But of reverence as a king he will receive none whatever.

For he will come among a people who not only refuse to reverence any man as a sacrosanct person, but who place by any force whatever beyond or above the consent of the people, but from whose consciousness the idea that any man should be so revered is a thing that has never entered among a people who have not only dispensed with kings, but have even ceased to think that kings ought to be. (Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

GERMAN INDUSTRIES

Notable Decrease of Unemployed Men—Shortage of Freight Cars for the First Time in Three Years.

Washington, Nov. 24.—United States Consul General Mason, Berlin, Germany, writes to the department of commerce and labor as follows:

"The record of September confirms the general impression of a revival of industrial activity in Germany. A very sensitive and trustworthy barometer of the existing situation is found in the daily records of the labor market, which are issued by the official management at Berlin. From these records it appears that during the past month there were received for every hundred open situations only 111 applications, as compared with 137 applications in September.

The relation between supply and demand for men's labor declined from 165 applications for every hundred vacancies in September, 1902, to 128 in the same month this year. The noticeable decrease of unemployed men on the streets and at the employment bureaus in Berlin is the result of the greatly increased activity in the building trades; in Berlin, Magdeburg, Altona, Solingen and several other cities, the demand for that class of labor has exceeded the local supply. There is also an increased activity in the mining and metal industries of the Rhenish-Westphalian district, where several of the largest works of the country are said to have booked orders that will keep their works in operation until beyond the close of the year.

The expected relapse in the textile industries which was predicted for the end of the past summer has not occurred as yet; and although many manufacturers in different lines are selling their products at home and for export at prices which are disproportionately low in relation to the cost of labor and materials, yet, on the whole, the volume of business is steady and large, and traffic in the great German seaports is active and promising. For the first time since the summer of 1890 there is a daily and serious shortage of freight cars on the state railways, and station agents throughout the country are required to employ night shifts of freight handlers when necessary. The shortage is being immediately met after the arrival and to return the empty cars, if not urgently needed where they have been unloaded, to the headquarters of the district to which they belong.

AGENT'S BAD SCARE

A Tenderfoot Saw Burglars Three and Caused a Hot Run by an Armed Special.

A Trinidad, Colo., special says: This morning at 6 o'clock a startling message was received at the Santa Fe offices in this city from the station agent at Thatcher, a small station 35 miles east of Trinidad, on the Santa Fe road, to the effect that robbers were holding up the train and looting the freight and everything of value the depot contained into wagons.

Ben Williams, chief of the Santa Fe secret service department on the Trinidad division, happened to be in the Trinidad, and the dispatcher sent him the message. Williams and Sheriff Clark and City Marshal Ryan, Hugo Starmer and five other men took four saddle horses and a headstound. They were loaded in a box car which they attached

By JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

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4. "You may read, if you like," she

says at last.
 "But the child's face flushes for joy. She runs to the bookcase and brings out a small brown book. She fingers lovingly the tree-calf that covers the preceding pages and opens them before she finds her chair. She curls up on a great satin ottoman and smooths the leaves. Where is the farm? Where the peas? Where will I lie? They're less than shadows, more unreal than dreams. Her voice trembles as she begins:
 "And now, your highnesses permitting, I shall relate to your majesty one of the most surprising adventures ever known to your majesty. Ah, it is good to have been a child and perfectly happy.
 "What do children know of life, she thinks, who play with tops and dogs and kittens? There are books in the world! And they own all lands and seas and people who own those printed leaves! Even a child knows does not know as much as the books. Even Miss Salome cannot say such curious wonderful things! Is Miss Salome so good to her? In heaven will they see each other? "In my father's house are many mansions." Suppose she be put in Miss Salome's? Will the "Arabian Nights" be there? When she lifts her eyes from the book they fall on an immense peacock feather fan. It glows on the wall, and the eyes dilate and tremble and satisfy her hungry little soul with the color she loves. On a small table near her stands a sandalwood cabinet. It faint sweet smell mingles with the spices and gums of the tale, and should a prince spring from the cover and bow the ground before them, she would not be surprised.
 "With a sigh of pleasure she releases the princess and awaits the next.
 "And now if your majesties would care to listen to the story of the Fisherman
 "That is enough," says Miss Salome. "Are you tired?" The Child's eyes are swollen.
 "Then sing to me."
 "What shall I sing?" says the Child.
 "Lord Lovell!"
 "If you like," answers Miss Salome. The Child rises and stands before her great chair. Her face is raised and serene. She knows only ballads, but to her they open windows into the world. She clasps her hands and begins:
 "Lord Lovell he stood at his castle gate,
 A-combing his milk-white steed,
 When out came Lady Nancy Bell
 To wish her lover good speed—
 To wish her lover good speed—
 Her voice rings the music bell.
 Salome smiles at the eager little face, she carries them through fateful verse and unconsciously softens and saddens her voice at the woeful ending.
 Miss Salome applauds vigorously.
 "The more," she begs.
 "The child's face glows big with happiness. That she should love it so, and yearn with its pleasure others! It is too much joy. She will make a special prayer to-night and thank God, as does her grand mother, for unexpected bounty.
 "I will sing, 'God bless thy lute,'" she says. It is a quaint, old-fashioned tune and her voice rises and falls and reaches for the notes with an almost pathetic feeling for their beauty.
 She looks at the lovely lady in the white satin gown in the great gold frame before the wall. But she must have been here. She died when she was very young. Her husband shot himself with grief for her. She might have sung that song to him, who knows? The Child chokes and swallows her tears at the end of the song, and when she looks at Miss Salome she sees that her eyes, too, I think, she says only "Oh, I have made you cry! I am sorry—so sorry!"
 Miss Salome wipes her eyes.
 "If I make my guests unhappy they will not care to come again," she says. "Right for Peter, dear child." So the child takes the bell and begins to sing.
 The beautiful silver tray and in a flutter of delight the Child forgets the song and the picture. Miss Salome cuts the dais frosted cake and dishes into glass plates the candied ginger, floating in syrup, and the nutmeg custard. The Princess and the Princess is served with a banquet worthy of her dreams. Oh, to be at last in Miss Salome's mansion!
 "The clock chimes for half-past five. Heaven is over. She brushes the crumbs to a little heap on her gilt-rimmed plate. "Must I go to bed, I think," she says with obvious effort. Her hostess smiles.
 "But you will come next week!" she asks. And the Child's face lights up.
 "Oh, yes! I'll surely come next week. I surely shall," she replies with emphasis. So again she sits in Miss Salome's chair, and the beautiful ringed hand raises her face and strokes her little freckled cheek.
 "Goodby, my Sunshine!" she says. The Child catches the hand in a rush of love and kisses it.
 "I will never forget this to William Seargent," she cries. "I'll be good to everybody—even to stupid people!" Miss Salome pinches her cheek and laughs.
 And the Child goes out and down the steps of the terrace, rapt, wondering, lifted to her little soul to its sweetest, his best pitch for—ah, measure not the time, beg you! The children who are old how long do the glow and the flush and the warm heart of love last? "Oh, when there will be another!" and wait for as well and patiently as may be.
 The Child goes back to the life of every day, and embroiders its dull web with life of peacocks and sits into it the scent of sandal wood, and sets it weaving to the music of the Arabian Nights. The child who has taken into another's life, unknown, a tiny scarlet thread of happiness that weaves through the tarnished cloth of silver and blesses the pattern as grows. And the Master of the Looms planned it all.

SONG OF THANKSGIVING.
 Patent, Reversible Ballad to Suit All Seasons and Conditions of Men and Weather.
 Sing not the glad Thanksgiving day
 Is one again at hand
 But 'tis he's gay and slow away
 Our [sturdy, plump and grand,
 [steaming corned beef and—
 Rejoicing, to the [church we go
 To celebrate the day
 The wintry winds whirl flakes of snow
 Indian summer breezes blow
 Upon us on our way.
 All in our best, fresh from the store,
 While envious neighbors glance,
 We saally forth, quite thankful for
 Our sealskins elegance.
 New three-dollar pants.
 We're thankful for whatever may be
 We're in no mood to scold.
 And after all, we all agree
 We're glad it is [not] cold
 [so] cold. —Selected

HOME AT THANKSGIVING.
 Dreams of the soldier, statesman,
 Of scholar, and lord of trade,
 Of the quiet and the quiet
 Of that fair inn-tree shade;
 And while our thanks may gather
 Joy-misted in our eyes,
 For this returning hand-clip,
 And these November skies,
 Somehow the ripe-fruitful days
 Of our ripe-fruitful days
 Calls not so much for offering
 Of song-voiced prayer and praise
 As those far hours together
 When rapily you and I
 Sat the high noon ambitions
 The pride of earth go by.
 —Lewis Worthington Smith in the
 member Everybody's.
 A few months ago Lou Dillon was
 unknown quantity. Today she has
 money to sell, rank with the
 best and money can buy her.

SONG OF THANKSGIVING.

Patent, Reversible Ballad to Suit All
and Conditions of Men and Weather

Sing he! the glad Thanksgiving day
Is once again at hand.
So let's be gay, and stow away
Our turkey, plump and grand,
Steaming corned beef and—

Rejoicing, to the [church] we go
club we go
To celebrate the day.
The windy wintry whirl flakes of snow
Indian summer breezes blow
Upon us on our way.

All in our best, fresh from the store,
While envious neighbors glance,
We saally forth, quite thankful for
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We're thankful for what'e'er may be
We're in no mood to scold.
And after all, we all agree
We're glad it is [not] cold
[so] cold.

—Selected

HOME AT THANKSGIVING

Dreams of the soldier, statesman,
Of scholar, and lord of trade,
Grow in the quiet shelter
Of that fair elm-tree shade;
And while our thanks may gather
Joy to these far-seeing eyes,
For this returning hand-clasp
And these November skies,
Somehow the calm abundance
Of our ripe-fruited days
Calls not so much for offering
Of song-voiced prayer and praise
As these far-seeing eyes
When, raptly you and I
Saw through our young ambitions
The pride of earth go by.
—Lewis Worthington Smith in the
member Everybody's.

A few months ago Lou Dillon was
an unknown quantity. Today she has
world's records to sell, ranks with
best and money cannot buy her.

HOME AT THANKSGIVING

Dreams of the soldier, statesman,
Of scholar, and lord of trade,
Grew in the quiet shelter
Of that fair elm-tree shade:
And while our thanks may gather
And praise be granted in verses
For this returning hand-clasp
And these November skies,
Somehow the calm abundance
Of our ripe-fructured days
Calls not so much for offering
Of song-voiced prayer and praise
As those far hours together
When youth and vigor
Saw through our young ambitions
The pride of earth go by.
—Lewis Worthington Smith in the
vember Everybody's.

A few months ago Lou Dillon was
unknown quantity. Today she has
world's records to sell, ranks with
best and money cannot buy her.

COLORADO GROWN POTATO THAT WEIGHS EIGHTY-FOUR OUNCES



SAMPLE OF COLORADO POTATOES.

Besides being the premier state for the production of sugar beets, cantaloupes, etc., Colorado is sustaining its reputation as a potato state.

Architect A. J. Smith recently received a shipment of potatoes from Delta, Colo., which are now being exhibited in Van E. Rouse's window on South Tejon street. The potatoes are

known as the Rose Aron variety and were raised on George Peter's place near Delta. Mr. Peters has 35 acres in potatoes this year and the yield is 400 bushels to the acre, making a total crop of 10,000 bushels. Mr. Smith visited Delta county last month and was greatly impressed by the conditions prevailing there.

BIG EXPENDITURE PLANNED

In answer to the invitations sent out last week by General Palmer, a number of Colorado Springs citizens assembled in the Science building yesterday noon, to meet and discuss the plans for the proposed parking of Monument creek.

It is estimated that the work of parking the ground, will call for an immediate expenditure of \$300,000, exclusive of the horticultural features, which will be considered later.

Charles W. Leavitt, landscape engineer, of New York, who executed the designs, which are on exhibition in the museum of the Science building, was at the meeting and explained minutely the working out of the drawings.

The landscape effects will be elaborate, and will greatly enhance the beauty of the adjoining property. The property owners were unanimously agreed on the carrying out of the proposed plans, according to the ideas expressed by the plans.

The drawings which are hung on the walls of the museum, were carefully gone over, and showed the proposed outline of the improvements, along Monument creek, from the Huertano street viaduct to Monroe street.

The grounds will be ornamented with terraces, trees, shrubs, bridges, lakes, fountains, gardens, walks and drives, and with numerous new buildings including an art gallery, bath-house, horticultural building and club house for the athletic department of Colorado college.

W. N. Williams and H. Williams, to his coming, especially alone," continued Mr. Williams. "He has been in the window of a moving Santa Fe train near Larkspur last Friday afternoon, arrived in the city last night from Sheffield, Iowa, and registered at the Spaulding house. It is their intention to take their brother, who has been confined in the county jail since his arrival in this city Friday evening, back to his home in Sheffield.

According to Mr. Williams, his brother, Albert Williams, left Sheffield last Wednesday for Colorado Springs where he intended to secure work and make his home. It was while coming down from Denver enroute to this city that he made the leap from the window of the train, and gave other evidence of insanity.

"We thought he was all right when he left or we would not have consented

WAS CRAZED BY GRIEF

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"We thought he was all right when he left or we would not have consented

MISS KELSO PAWNED JEWELS TO BUY MORPHINE, SHE SAID

One solid gold ladies' watch and fob, one solid gold signet ring, one gold ring set with diamonds and opals, one solid silver chateleine bag, one gold locket, three solid gold shirtwaist buttons, one pair solid gold cuff buttons, one comb and one brush with solid silver backs.

The above articles, all the property of Miss Margaret Kelso, were pawned in the pawn shop of Mr. K. Myers on Huertano street by Chief of Police Reynolds yesterday. Upon the request of Miss Kelso's sister, Miss Ella Kelso, the pawn tickets for the articles were forwarded to her at McCance, Pa., to be redeemed and the articles were

placed in the safe at the police station. The articles were pawned over three weeks ago before Miss Kelso's departure from the city. What she did with the money is not known. It is said that she confessed to Chief Reynolds that she used it to buy morphine with, but this Chief Reynolds denies.

Miss Kelso and her sister left at 10:30 Sunday evening for their home in Pennsylvania. Miss Kelso agreed to return only on the condition that she should be allowed to come back to Colorado after a short visit. As she is still considerably affected from her experience and wanderings it is doubtful if she will be able to return for some time.

Thanksgiving of the Burglar and Plumber

(Continued from page 5.)

Miss Merryweather, springing from her chair in strong agitation—"do you mean to tell me you are not a union man? Don't think of burgling me. I can give you a great deal better job, and I will advance you money on it, too. This house is only about half plumbed; if you will take hold and get this plumbing done by 6 o'clock to-morrow I'll pay you well. And you shall have two men to help you who aren't plumbers, but have some sense, and a boy to run to the shop to get the tools. Are you a good plumber?"

"Yes, m'am, I was in a little out of practice. But I guess I can satisfy you. I'll try hard. You see, they didn't take all the men back, m'am, when the strike ended, I heard of a job in Chicago, and I got it sure enough; but it only lasted a little while. And then I wrote to the new factory they was starting here, the glucose works, and I got a job, but the first week I came down with typhoid fever, and I did take whiskey to kinder hold me up, for I was wild to think of losing my job; but I wasn't drunk, though somebody told me so. So I lost it and another fellow got it—well, I guess he needed it bad, too. But that's how it was."

"I went home and was sick awful bad for six weeks, and when I got up again there was nothing I could get; and the baby come just then. God forgive it! And I guess he knowed he was none too welcome, for he's been hollerin' ever since. Doctor says he needs some kinder food or some such name and I wanted to get it, for I someway don't just want him to die, if he is mean! Then I wanted to get my woman things; she's an awful nice woman, I'll say that, and about all we've got she's earned washing. I've been out a week, walking about a hundred miles, I guess, begging for a job everywhere I heard jobs were to be had; but you see we were strangers, and there ain't enough work to go round among the old men."

"Today, as I went back from the shoe factory, across the river, and seen were a question of blind—mine is as good as gone, and I was afraid of a life-long training—some of these men are as newly self-made as I."

"I want to put into my manner—into my bearing at every moment of the day—the confident equality that I find in these other men—neither servile or patronizing."

"It is equality that I feel (don't think that I fawn on these people); but my manner, somehow or other, fails to show just what I do feel. I am ill at ease—and so have a false manner."

"As well as I have been able to replace. Lady, I tell you, it ain't the poverty poor that gits squeezed the hardest when there's hard times; bless you, no! They're used to leavin' on their heels, and they just got over a little heavy. But I don't want to tell that never knew the way to the poor over-seer's office before, or even to the pawn shop, that catch it. They suffer and don't holler about it."

"I see," said Miss Merryweather; go on."

"There ain't much more," said the man, very nearly folding the napkin. "I told my wife I had got a job and I would have the money for a turkey to-morrow; not to fret, I'd git some advanced. I went straight out, meaning to enter somebody's house and git enough to buy a Thanksgiving dinner. I prowled about for a long time, first deciding on one house and then on another. By and by I saw all the folks in your kitchen going out, and the light up stairs, and says I, 'That lady is all alone by herself, and I can git some money easy.' So I come."

"But how did you get in? The windows are barred down stairs."

"Yes'm; they look like good windows; but I come in by the door—the kitchen door. I reasoned like the girls would have some place where they hid the kitchen key, and I could hunt it up. Most like it would be under the door mat. That's where it was, too."

"They shall have a latch-key, every one of them; of course you got in. But didn't you wake the dog?"

"No, m'am; he jest slept like the dead. Them big dogs is jest like men about sleeping, they sleep so sound."

"But when you came up the stairs what did you do about the mat at the foot of the stairs? The lights ought to have sprung up when you touched the mat, and you see, lady, said the burglar, apologetically—he seemed to fear lest she should be hurt by the failure of her carefully planned burglar trap—"you see, I naturally struck a match now and then to see my way, and when I come on that plain, common mat in that beautiful hall with the handsome rugs about it, I knowed it to be a burglar mat, so I jest stepped over it. I've no doubt all the things would have happened if I had stepped on it right."

"I don't know," said Miss Merryweather, gloomily; "maybe the plumbers got it out of order. But come here; open that chest."

She pointed to the man's chest against the wall, and the burglar obediently started up to do her bidding. An inner chest of iron was disclosed, having two projecting handles.

"Lift the cover," commanded Miss Merryweather.

A smile of grim expectation parted the firm lips; now expectation of her triumph. The burglar laid his hands on the knobs and pensively nodded his head, screwing up his mouth like a man recognizing a familiar flavor.

"Yes'm, said he; 'galvanic battery, ain't it? Kinder prickly!'"

"I'll weaken the current," said Miss Merryweather; "you must be a perfect Spartan not to call out."

"Well, you see, I rather suspicioned what it was," the burglar replied, letting his hands drop.

"How can your hands away?" cried Miss Merryweather.

with this too?"—displaying her revolver.

It was a big revolver of glossy and iridescent black, not a feminine trinket about it—no pearl, no silver; a revolver that meant business and showed its intentions honestly.

"No, it's all right," said the burglar, admiringly. "You could 'a' plugged me sure."

"Unless you shot me first."

"Humph! that would 'a' been difficult, seck'n' mine ain't loaded and there's something the matter with the trigger so it can't go off, else it would 'a' been in the pawnshop 'stead of here."

"Well," sighed Miss Merryweather, "it's a mean you tried to burgle me with that useless thing, instead of someone else. Now, for goodness sake come down stairs and get off before the servants come."

Miss Merryweather had very much the sensations of a burglar in her own house, as she despoiled the larder, the friendly burglar holding the candle. They hurried at every glimpse of the clock, they trembled at all the creakings of the floor.

"Robbins never did stay out before later than twelve or one; it's a quar—Great heavens!" Miss Merryweather jumped. Suddenly she was bathed in a flood of light, and bells seemed to be ringing all over the house.

"I guess the mats is straight goods," said the burglar. "You trod on it by mistake, m'am. Say, what's that? They're a hollerin' in the yard! I'll try this door."

"No, you will not," said Miss Merryweather, "you'll stay just where you are while I open the door."

"She was at the hall door before she ended, calling loudly to the shuffling maid, who came in (timidly (except Robbins), in the rear of the two men, who were none too valorous."

"Nothing is the matter," said Miss Merryweather, "I stepped on the mat myself. It works perfectly. Harriet, I've engaged a plumber, and he is to work all night, and the plumbing will be done by tomorrow afternoon. If you need those extra tools, you'd better go home and get 'em now," turning upon the bewildered burglar—"and you don't need that candle any more; put it down. Don't forget the basket."

"No, m'am; thank you, m'am," the burglar responded meekly, "and I'll be back—"

"As soon as you can; there's no time to lose," said Miss Merryweather. "He is a good plumber," she announced calmly to her dazed domestic staff, "and I was lucky to get him. He've sent a basket of things to his family, and he'll be back to-morrow morning, and I hope we shall have a Thanksgiving after all. I shan't forget how good you all are in these emergencies."

The household knew too well Miss Merryweather's generosity, for these special efforts to be unhappy; but Robbins summed up the general mixture of disapprobation and admiration. She said:

"Did you ever see the like? I believe Miss Elmer would git her will if she had to tear the world up by the roots!"

The plumbing was done, and well done, by four of the next afternoon. The burglar's family, as well as the Merryweather's gathering dined late that Thanksgiving.

I cannot find any good moral in this tale, unless it be obtained in Miss Merryweather's own subsequent reflection:

"Now, aren't the ways of Providence queer? Here's my burglar's got a good plumbing shop and lots of custom, simply by an unsuccessul attempt to rob. But, then, it is a merciful thing that as our best intentions are like to bring harm and misfortune, so our bad ones run off the track sometimes, too. And, anyhow, it wasn't because he was a burglar he was so lucky, but because he was such a remarkably gentle and propitiating burglar! If he hadn't been I should have had to shoot him or 'sle' Diogenes on him. I hope it will be a lesson to us both that it is better far to rule by love than fear, and kind words can never die, and all that kind of thing! And it was a truly thankful mercy to me to be so truly thankful, for I don't know how I could have beaten the plumbers without him!"

HENRY M. TELLER

An Interesting Story of a Sextet of United States Senators in the Early Days of that Body.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The prominent part taken by Senator Henry M. Teller in opposition to the confirmation of Leonard Wood as a major-general, quite naturally focuses interest on the most interesting stories told in the cloak rooms during the extraordinary session, writes the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

Senator Teller, said one of his admirers from New York state, "is the last of an interesting group of the senate which was known as the 'Big Six' and which was able to force its personality on the senate. Every member of this sextet cradled wheat at the same time on the same farm in the beautiful Genesee valley of New York. Five of them were born within 50 miles of each other in that valley. Four of them went to the same country school teacher, and this pedagogical, as well as the simultaneousness in the senate, a most remarkable of all, destiny scattered the six far and wide over the country, and they all showed up in the United States senate, as much to their own surprise as to that of their friends, about the time that Colorado was admitted into the union in the centennial year."

Teller entered the senate December 4, 1876, as senator from Colorado. Jerome B. Chaffee, who entered the senate the same day, both having been chosen as the first representatives of the newly-admitted territory into the family of states. Both of them were members of the senatorial sextet. What Teller reached Washington Chaffee said to him:

"Let's stop over there, 'Hank,' and greet our friend, Senator Kernan."

"Who's Kernan?" asked Teller, quizzically.

"I'm surprised at you, 'Hank.' I never thought you would forget old Farmer Kernan who employed us up in the Genesee valley. Since we left the state he got busy in politics, and in March of last year he was sent down to the senate as the colleague of Robbins."

"After the meeting at the hotel, and the usual swapping of reminiscences

Senator Kernan turned toward the Colorado senator and inquired: "Speaking of the old days, have you been over my 'how-dy' to old 'Gus' Cameron?"

"Who's Cameron?" asked the others simultaneously.

"Well, he used to be your old school teacher up in the Genesee valley, but he, like the rest of us, entered politics and came to the senate from Wisconsin on the same day that I came here to represent New York."

"A year later this famous quartet was rounded out to a full sextet when two others who had worked on the Kernan farm and been taught in the Cameron school entered the senate. One was Senator Beck of Kentucky, and the other Senator McPherson of New Jersey."

Some who heard the story were inclined to accept it with a pinch of salt. Reference to old congressional records shows the following corroborative data concerning the "Big Six":

Senator Angus Cameron was born in Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1828, and entered the senate from Wisconsin on March 4, 1877.

Senator Henry M. Teller was born in Allegheny county, New York, May 22, 1830, and entered the senate from Colorado December 4, 1876.

Senator Jerome B. Chaffee was born in Livingston county, New York, April 17, 1825, and entered the senate from Colorado on December 3, 1876.

Senator John B. McPherson was born in Livingston county, New York, May 2, 1823, and entered the senate from New Jersey March 5, 1877.

Senator James B. Beck was born in Scotland, February 13, 1822, drifted to New York state and then to Kentucky, from which state he took his seat in the senate March 5, 1877.

The marriage of Miss Susie Eugenia Rice and Mr. Carl S. Chamberlin was lately celebrated last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. G. Rice, 730 East Boulder street. It was a very simple home wedding owing to the recent death of the father of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. B. Stratton, rector of Grace Episcopal church. There were no attendants.

The bride was gown in a handsome brown traveling toilet and after luncheon had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin departed for Denver.

Those present were Mrs. Rice, the bride's mother, Mrs. Crump, the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Howe and Mr. Rutherford of Denver, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Rice, Miss Ethel Rice, Mr. and Mrs. N. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Argo.

The future home of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin has not yet been selected. Mr. Chamberlin has resided in this city ever since the death of his uncle, the late W. S. Stratton, and has been connected with the management of the estate as one of the executors and as one of the administrators to collect.

Mr. Chamberlin is now general manager of the properties of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining & Development company.

WANT TO HAVE MORE POWER

SPECIAL MEETING OF C. F. & I. STOCKHOLDERS CALLED IN DENVER DECEMBER 15 FOR THAT PURPOSE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company has been called to be held in Denver December 15 for the purpose of amending the articles of incorporation.

At present the corporation has no power to place mortgages or other incumbrances upon its property until the company's debt of \$15,000, which has been taken up and paid, is the purpose of the meeting in December to so amend the articles of incorporation that the board of directors will have power to increase the company's incumbrances. It is deemed necessary in the expansion and development of the company's business.

According to the call issued for the meeting the management of the company has found it necessary since the last annual meeting to raise property in order to raise sufficient funds to meet maturing obligations. This has hampered development and the change in the corporate powers will be made for the purpose of lifting this restriction.

ALL CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS EXCEPT THOSE FOR COLTS AT GAITS BROKEN—A LIST OF NOTABLE EVENTS.

That the year 1903 has been unprecedented in the matter of fast time by horses goes without the saying.

The list appended below shows that all the championship records have been broken, with the exception of those for colts at both gait, and these have been quite closely approached in some cases.

Following is the list:

Two-Year-Old—Grace Song, b. f. by The Bopman, 2:14 1/2.

Three-Year-Old—Sadie Mae, b. f. by Peter the Great, 2:07 1/2.

Four-Year-Old—Julius Green, b. g. by Directum, 2:05 1/2; Waincoat, b. g. by Alcy Wilkes, 2:05 1/2.

Five-Year-Old—Lou Dillon, ch. m. by Sidney Dillon, 1:58 1/2.

Fastest Mile—Lou Dillon, ch. m. by Sidney Dillon, 1:58 1/2.

Fastest Half-Mile—Major Delmar, b. m. by Delmar, 2:04 1/2.

Fastest Stallion—Crescent, ch. b. by Robert McGregor, 2:12 1/2.

Fastest New Year's—Lou Dillon, ch. m. by Sidney Dillon, 1:58 1/2.

Fastest Mile (half-mile track)—Crescent, ch. b. by Robert McGregor, 2:12 1/2.

Two-Year-Old—Pala Furgana, br. f.

Sick Headache? Fond doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness, etc.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE MUSTACHE AND BEARD. It is the only dye that will not wash out. It is the only dye that will not wash out. It is the only dye that will not wash out.

Fifty Years the Standard



CHAMBERLIN WEDS MISS SUSIE RICE

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

by Sphinx, 2:20 1/2. 2:19 1/2.

Three-Year-Old—Miss Daphne Direct, p. 2:06 1/2. 2:11 1/2.

Four-Year-Old—Hal Chaffin, br. c. by Brown Hal, p. 2:12 1/2. 2:05 1/2.

Five-Year-Old—Pan Michael, ch. c. by Borral, p. 2:13 1/2. 2:07 1/2.

Fastest Mare—Darl, by Alcantara, 2:04 1/2.

Fastest Gelding—Prince Albert, b. 1. by West Egbert, 2:04 1/2.

Fastest Stallion—Dan Patch, br. f. by Joe Patchen, p. 2:04 1/2. 1:58 1/2.

Fastest New Performer—Tom Keene, ch. g. by West Egbert, 2:04 1/2.

Fastest Mile (half-mile track)—Dan Patch, br. f. by Joe Patchen, 2:04 1/2.

World's records.

The cane was presented to Lincoln by his friend S. Strong. Mrs. Lincoln gave the cane to Frank B. Carpenter, an artist. It is of wood with knots running along its length. Each knot on the silver is a letter. The whole series of letters from the date of the cane to the date of the cane is engraved upon the handle. The handle is of silver and is engraved with the words "Where the handle joins the main stick is a metal band upon which is engraved words that the cane was presented to Abraham Lincoln by his 'Old friend, S. Strong, 1863.' On the top of the handle is a plate of metal upon which are engraved words showing that the cane was presented to Mr. Carpenter by Mrs. Lincoln.

LINCOLN'S CANE SOLD

New York, Nov. 23.—At public auction yesterday the cane of President Abraham Lincoln was sold for \$145 to H. H. Wibert, of No. 52 Broadway. The cane, which had been hypothesized, was put up at auction by Richard V. Harnett & Co., of No. 73 Liberty street.

The CASE of THE "ROUGH DIAMOND"

By ADELAIDE GORDON. Editor of Correct Social Usage.

A SERIES OF FLAIN TALKS ON The Art of Being Agreeable

I BELIEVE there is a need and good reason for the articles which are to follow this one in the columns of the Gazette.

Just how widely and deeply this need is felt, and how sound is the reason for my belief, may best be explained, I think, by the stories of two of the people who have called upon me—a man and a woman—now at almost opposite sides of the earth.

A year or so ago a man, still young, but marked with the care and furrows of business strife, came to me self-introduced. He is now in London, a giant in finance and a remarkable success in society.

I do not dare to speak of him here, even by initials, for the mere initials would betray.

I had never met him until then. But I had heard of him, of course, because for six months West Street and the newspapers had rung with his name.

What was my surprise to find that my caller was awkward, gawling even in his manner, and that he was a few short years had wrung fortune and power from the financial markets of America.

He came on a very remarkable errand. He told it half bashfully, half bluntly, but with so honest a mixture of determination and anxiety that my sympathy went out to him at once.

"I am self-made, as you know," he said, "and I am not satisfied with the product."

"I was a poor boy in a New England village. I learned to say 'Yessum' and to take off my hat in the presence of my elders—to wipe my feet when I came into the house. There was very little further training."

"I found that I could make money. I have made several millions. A hundred men or more are my friends in business. That is, they trust me, and will follow my leadership, in business. But socially I know that they are not really my friends."

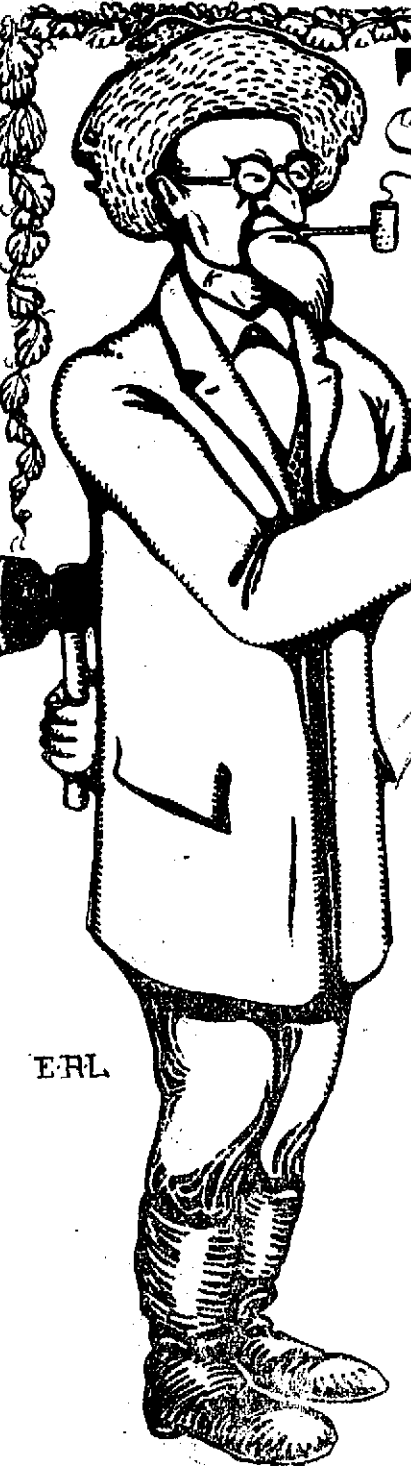
"I do not seem to please their wives, and daughters and sisters. I am invited to their homes, but I know, and they know, that the invitations are business invitations. They do not press me to join their house parties."

"Somehow I do not gain the confidence and liking of the women who make homes for these men. It mortifies me. I can see that it will interfere with my success."

"Already, when I set out to find pleasure and content in the money that I have earned, this awkwardness in social life stands in the way. I am speaking to you as a confessor."

"I think that the invitations are business invitations. They do not press me to join their house parties."

—



THANKSGIVING NUMBER

Some Pioneer Thanksgivings IN COLORADO SPRINGS

WAY back in '71 in the first days of Colorado Springs, Thanksgiving wasn't much like the present day affair.

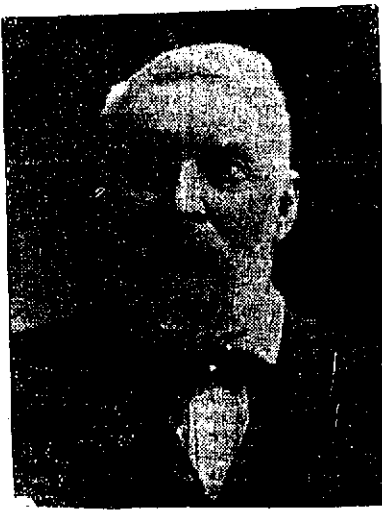
In the first year, as far as can be remembered, there was no public celebration, and not more than half a dozen families in the village, made any difference in the program on that day. Most of the inhabitants, at that time, were mechanics and the surveyors, who laid out the town. Everything was in disorder, everything was new, so that there was really no celebration, the first year.

The second year, ('72) the people were a little more settled, had gotten their bearings in the new "city," and Thanksgiving day was generally observed among the families.

According to John Potter, one of the "old settlers," there were some things about the celebration that year, and for eight or nine succeeding years, that could never enter into the present Thanksgiving observances. Everybody knew everyone else, there was plenty to eat, there was work and good pay, for everyone, and on that day, nobody was left out; everybody had a Thanksgiving dinner. Those men and women who were single, and had no homes of their own, had usually as many as half a dozen invitations from different families in the town to take dinner with them, so that everyone felt as if he had a home somewhere.

General Hospitality.

It was an occasion for general hos-



DAVID McSHANE
One of the Pioneers.



A. Z. SHELDON,
One of the Pioneers.

pitality, and every family appreciated the opportunity. Yes, those were the days of genuine hospitality. Of course, there is the same generous feeling among the citizens of the city, today,

but it was different thirty years ago. Those old days went out, as the city grew. There were no poor then, who had to be looked after. Everyone who came west in those days, had saved up

some little money, enough to keep things going, in case there should come a rainy day.

The dinner then, was very much like the dinner today, except perhaps we didn't have the variety we have now. We made up, though, for the deficiency, with antelope, elk and venison. Turkeys were plenty, then as now, and were sent in from the ranches outside of the city. Some were shipped down from Denver on the Denver and Rio Grande, then the only railroad running through Colorado Springs, but not until the Frisco opened up through Kansas were turkeys sent in to any extent, from outside.

Hewett's Turkeys.

John Hewett used to bring in the turkeys from his ranch, and everybody would shoot for them. The turkeys were placed at a good distance, and ten cents was charged for each shot. He didn't often lose on them, either. In that way, Hewett supplied most of the families with Thanksgiving turkey. That was always a feature of the occasion.

It was not until 1873, that the churches held general services on Thanksgiving day. That year, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist congregations held union services at the Presbyterian church, then situated on the southwest corner of Kiowa and Weber streets. There were no poor to be remembered that year, and the Aid societies, connected with the churches, ministered to the sick of the city.



COLORADO SPRINGS SHOULD GIVE THANKS FOR MANY THINGS

The reflections that follow the turkey on the 26th inst. should be inspiring and attended with much gratulation. We have a city beautiful and attractive in its physical aspects; best in morality and civic virtue; unsurpassed in culture, refinement and the social graces; the seat of a great college destined to become the leading educational institution of the west; a commercial center where every line of business is prosperous and thriving; a people happy and contented while pursuing their different vocations; surrounded by scenery incomparable and having a climate unequalled; a city, in short, of homes and health; of prosperity and happiness; of commercial enterprise and business activity; combining in an unusual degree those elements which make life worth living, and existence a pleasure.

Ira Harris, Mayor, Colorado Springs.

HAPPINESS FOR EVERYONE IS THE PROGRAM FOR THANKSGIVING

IF THERE are only enough turkeys to go around, Thanksgiving this year will be the big holiday it always is in Colorado Springs. And if Mr. Turkey gets gay and says: "Nay! nay! you can't have me at any price," then Colorado Springs will eat chickens with cranberry sauce, for there are barrels of cranberries in the market.

No matter how high turkey goes nor how scarce coal is, Thanksgiving will be a day of feasting. Likewise, it will be a day of prayer and meditation—a day of rest and recreation—services at the churches in the morning, a football game and other sports in the afternoon, with the feature of the day either before or after, for no matter what the argument, the dinner's the thing on Thanksgiving day.

Unsolicted donations have been coming in from many families in the city, who have learned the manifold joys of giving on such an occasion, and those who could not otherwise have known the blessing of a good meal, will on that day, be heartily supplied with turkey, and a few, luxuries. The same generous feeling, which made itself manifest thirty years ago; the hospitality, which left no one out of the annual festivities will prevail at this celebration. It is the plan of the local church organizations, to leave no one unprotected for that day.

The various things are brought by the children to the schools and are collected in the morning at the Associated Charities. This branch of the work, forms no small part of the annual celebration and is looked forward to every year by the association for considerable assistance.

School Donations.

The schools of the city will observe Thanksgiving day as has been the custom in the past. The children have been asked to bring donations of all sorts, and these will be collected Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning, by the Associated Charities, and distributed to the poor from there. They are requested to bring turkey, chicken, clothing, money, meats, canned goods, vegetables and anything else that could be of help to those who are in need, on that day.

IN EARLY DAYS

Henry Templeton Tells About Conditions in Colorado over 40 Years Ago.

Henry Templeton settled in Colorado in 1882-41 years ago. When seen at his home at 15 North Fifth street, Colorado City, and asked whether he could tell about his first Thanksgiving dinner in Colorado, he replied with a reminiscent smile: "Why, I don't remember anything about it. I can tell you a little about the general conditions, however, that prevailed at that time, if you would like to hear it."

He settled back in his chair, half closed his eyes for a moment, and began:

"It was away back in '82 that I left my home in Illinois and started for the west. The date, I think, was the 21st of March of that year, and I brought my wife and three children with me. My big wagon was covered with the customary canvas top and was drawn by a rather mixed team. The first team, or 'wheel team,' as it is generally called, was a yoke of oxen; I had a pair of cows in the center as 'swing-ers' and a pair of steers on the lead. I also carried a pair of pigs on the back of the wagon, and the cows gave us plenty of milk.

"I left home in company with two other parties, but there were lots of others coming west at the time, and some days we would overtake other parties along the trail. We were three months making the trip, and I always find it a point not to travel on Sunday, unless it was necessary to find water and pasture for my teams. The trail up the Platte was good, but from Denver, where we struck the old Santa Fe road, the traveling was hard and rough. I settled on a claim near the site of the present slaughter house in Colorado Springs and built a house there; the next year I fenced in most of the property and did some farming and trading. The next year I sold out and moved to Colorado City.

"There were quite a number of log cabins, a hotel that was owned by George Smith and Robert Pindley, and a good store when I got here. The store was supplied from George Tupper's place in Denver, and a man by the name of Garwin was in charge here. In the winter months nearly all the miners went to Pahrump and California gulch to 'do placer mining.'

"I built a flour mill at what would now be Seventh street, on the creek and used the water from the creek to run the mill. The mill was known as the Hawkeye mill, and after running it for a number of years I sold out and the mill was moved to Colorado Springs. It was burned down there some time later.

"Colorado City and Denver started at the same time, in 1859; Colorado Springs was not settled until nine years later. Yes, there were lots of Indians around then. The year '88 was the worst time I believe, with the Indians on the Platte and around here. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were the chief offenders. They kept things pretty lively, and when we would hear of a party being on the warpath, we would keep the women and children in the fort inside the stockade. The old log building which is now used as a laundry was occupied by four men, and there were two or three other cabins still standing."

WAS ON THE ROAD

N. E. Parker Recalls a Bacon and Baked Beans Thanksgiving 43 Years Ago.

N. E. Parker, one of the oldest pioneers of El Paso county, said: "The first Thanksgiving I spent in Colorado was somewhere in the neighborhood of where Julesburg now stands. That was in November, 1880-43 years ago. I was bringing in an ox team from Valley Forks, Kansas, to Denver and we had 12 teams in all.

"It was Thanksgiving every day with us, that is, I mean we ate the same grub on that Thanksgiving as we had for many weeks past and our meal consisted of bacon, baked beans, bread, and our own cooking, and coffee. I don't remember whether we had sugar or not as far as the most of the time we went without any sweetening. Yes, we had some buffalo meat which we had killed several days before at Ft. Kearney and farther east. The buffaloes existed in the millions in that land; they used to cross the Republican and Platte rivers east of Ft. Kearney going southward for the winter and I remember that for days we drove through great herds and at no time were we overtaken by them so that we could not have brought one or more of them down with our guns.

"That was our Thanksgiving. The Indians were not very bad that year although the Arapahoes and the Cheyennes were out on the plains, but were peaceable. Later, the Indians became bad and killed right and left, and although I whacked bulls across the plains for six years I was never molested although time and again settlers just ahead of holding me were killed and mutilated by the Indians."

HAD VENISON

Colonel Dana's Remembrance of His Earliest Dinner in Colorado Springs.

"As I remember it," said Col. L. C. Dana, "we ate our first Thanksgiving dinner with old Henry Cullum. His house, then a little shack, stood on the southwest corner of Vermilion street and Nevada avenue, just opposite the new court house.

"Cullum was a carpenter and one of the first arrivals, having come here several years before I did, in March, 1872. Cullum lives near I first came here worked for him when I did in Agave, and as we were both from the same town back in Illinois, we were invited to eat Thanksgiving dinner with his family.

"Yes, we had venison for dinner. I think that was the first venison I ever ate in Colorado. Deer were far more plentiful then than turkeys. Turkeys and chickens had to be shipped, and Cullum, who was a great hunter, could go out almost any time and get wild game. Why, I used to see lots of antelope, and I just waited until they came running around in what is the north end of town, those days. They raised lots of vegetables but little poultry here."

TURKS SOLILOQUY

What the Luckless Bird Thinks of the Annual Killing Carnival Against His Kind.

This Thanksgiving business! It makes me wish I had never been hatched. I wonder who started it, anyway? And how in common sense did turkeys get into it? In my mind Thanksgiving means giving thanks for something and what thanks are there in eating turkey? I suppose the people who started it must have declared that henceforth once a year everybody shall assemble and eat turkey until they can eat no more. That's what they do, for I saw our folks last year. How happy our folks would be if we didn't have to eat turkey and if we didn't have to be killed and stripped of our feathers. Ugh! What a ghastly sight a roast turkey is!

This business must be stopped. I declare it must. I have an idea, too, I'll teach my children to instruct all turkeys from henceforth to lay away all the corn they can in the summer and as soon as the frost comes go under the ground and stay until the groundhog comes out. I'll be hard living, but I won't die. If I were as spry as I used to be, they'd not catch me today. Don't I remember how I fooled them last year. I just waited until they were in a tree. They did chase me from tree to shed, to barn, to woods, and there I stayed for three days. I've

WHITE HOUSE TURKEY

It Is Sent Every Thanksgiving From a Rhode Island Turkey Farm to the President.

Two days before Thanksgiving, for the last thirty years, a neat wooden box has been placed on board the train at the Western (R. I.) station bearing the printed direction, "To the President, Washington, D. C." In the upper left hand corner of the box is written in ink the effect that the box is sent by "Horace Vose, Dealer in Horses, Hogs and Poultry."

In November, 1873, when the first box was sent on its way to the Western station, Ulysses S. Grant was president. President Grant acknowledged the receipt of the big bird in a courteous note of thanks, and ever since each succeeding year has seen a similar box containing a turkey as like in quality and as noble as sent on its way to the nation's capital, and a few days later every year a similar note of thanks is received by Mr. Vose, signed either by the president himself or by his private secretary.—(Boston Herald.)

Know His Geography Lesson.

Freddy—We had one of the famous Rhode Island turkeys for our Thanksgiving dinner.

Teddy—Huh! So did we. I heard grandpa thank Providence for it.—(Puck.)

SHOT WILD TURKEYS

General Sheldon Remembers a Memorable Thanksgiving in Colorado in 1861.

Gen. Albinus Z. Sheldon of Colorado City, remembers his first Thanksgiving in Colorado, as the most interesting of his life.

"It was in the fall of '61, and among those who participated in the celebration of that year, were Malanchuk, S. Beach, Dr. James Garvin, who has since passed away, and John Price, a nephew of General Price, the rebel leader of Missouri. In those days, wild turkeys were plentiful, and Roland Morrow and I went to Cheyenne canyon to 'key' them. We shot one up there, the largest one I ever saw; it weighed 32 pounds after it was dressed. It was very heavy, but I threw it over my shoulder and we started for Colorado City. As we were coming down the mountain, we saw a deer, and we saw a lot of deer escaping up the side of the mountain. One of them stopped in his flight as he saw us approaching, and watched us at a distance of about 600 yards. I could not make it. I raised my arm, with its load of 40 pounds and fired, and to my surprise, the deer fell. Of course, we couldn't carry the deer, so the turkeys too, so we left the deer for the hunters. When we reached home, they were all very much surprised at my turkey, but I told them that if he would do the other work incident to the Thanksgiving dinner, I would do the requisite culinary work on the turkey.

"The poor fellow, the turkey on a wire, stretched from a beam, which went across the cabin and there I watched and turned it from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. I shot turkeys, and I was done to porters. We celebrated that Thanksgiving day with hearty good will. There were only three women with us, at the time, so that the celebration was somewhat of a masculine nature, but that first Thanksgiving was really the most delightful one I can remember. I came west with an overwhelming love for the wilderness and for adventure, and the 43 years I have spent in Colorado City have surpassed my wildest expectations. I owe the greatest happiness of my life to my residence here."

PRESIDENT SLOCUM TELLS WHY COLORADO COLLEGE IS THANKFUL

At Colorado college we are grateful for the opportunities which exist for the preparation of young people for their life work, and for the students who come with earnest and high purposes. We are also thankful for all that has been done by the devoted and generous friends of the college to maintain its work and enlarge its opportunity. We appreciate the loyalty in thought, word and deed, of the many on all sides who have upheld the hands of those who are bearing its burdens and working for its welfare.

We rejoice that the city as a whole has an increasing interest in the college and has come to see the large place which it is taking in its development. We are glad for what the college can do for the moral and intellectual upbuilding of our state, and for the part it is playing in helping on the higher evolution of this section of the country.

William F. Slocum.

Colorado College, Nov. 21, 1903.

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DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER IT WAS THANKSGIVING.

Edwin J. Eaton said: "I can't just remember what I did on my first Thanksgiving day in Colorado Springs, but I don't think I celebrated the first few years I was here. I was in the lumber business then and ran a planing mill and we were so busy helping build up the town that we didn't know whether it was Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Year's. I was a single man then and did not pay much attention to holidays."

THANKSGIVING IN PORTO RICO.

In Porto Rico Thanksgiving day, or "Dia de Gracias," as it is there termed, is honored by the closing of government offices and appropriately observed. The stores are open on half time only, the plantation works are idle and the people of town and country seize the occasion for an interchange of visits. As an excuse for idleness merely the Porto Rican laborer calls the "Dia de Gracias" with joy and promises himself a luxurious "baño" or perhaps a superlative cocktail. The bulk of the population has been convinced that Thanksgiving is a day to be celebrated with almost as much gusto as the "Cinco de Mayo," or gloriosa Fourth, and even without the mental reservation many were accustomed to make at the commemoration of our republic's natal day, no official affirmation being needed as to its right to "follow the flag."—(New York Post.)

No Celebration.

Uncle Rastus—"Ze afeard I ain't goin' ter have no turkey fer mah Thanksgiving' dis year."

Hooker—"Why not, Uncle Rastus? Are the prices too high for you?"

Uncle Rastus—"No, sah, but de fences is.—(Life.)

Very Probable.

"What are the probabilities for tomorrow?" asked the star boarder of the drug clerk, who was looking over the paper. The drug clerk turned to the weather page and, seemingly unconscious of the hands he was behind him, read: "For tomorrow and Saturday wash, followed by turkey soup and croquettes."—(Ludwig.)

IN THE MOUNTAINS

David McShane Had One Thanksgiving in Which There Was Precious Little Variety.

David McShane had known 11 Thanksgivings before the days of Colorado Springs.

"The first Thanksgiving I remember having spent in this part of the country, was in 1860. I went with about 40 other mining prospectors on the Fourth of July, into camp, in the San Juan mountains, and there we spent our Thanksgiving, if you want to call it one. We named the place where we were camped that year, Animas City. It was about five miles from what is now known as Durango. That year, we lived almost entirely on the cattle we had with us, and I don't think there was any variety in the Thanksgiving dinner. The next year we

AN INCREASED FLOW IN BIG DRAINAGE TUNNEL

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 23.—The breast of the El Paso drainage tunnel is now getting well up towards the water course, and in the past 24 hours the flow of water has increased 500 gallons a minute, making a total of over 3,200 gallons a minute that is now running through the tunnel. This increase has made every mining man jubilant, as at the present rate there is flowing from the watered area a total of 6,608,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. Yesterday the flow was a little over 2,700 gallons per minute, and the sudden increase today of 500 gallons has made it necessary for the men pushing the tunnel forward to use rubber clothes.

The mines in the watered area are feeling the effects of the tunnel and before long many of the shafts can be sunk without interruption of the expense of pumping operations. The El Paso tunnel will be constructed at a cost of less than \$100,000 and will lower the water level some 230 feet. Experts have figured that it will cost at least \$10,000 per vertical foot to handle the water heretofore, so it is readily seen that the amount expended is the very best investment the mine owners could make.

Sinking on the Proper.

Lessee Tillery, operating under lease a block of the Proper claim belonging to the Stratton estate, has resumed sinking. The shaft is now down to a

EL PASO OUTPUT IS NOW FIFTY TONS DAILY

Cripple Creek Bureau
Colorado Springs Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 24.—The El Paso mine, located on Beacon hill, has at the present time 150 men at work in three shifts. Besides this number there are 12 men working on the El Paso dump, being as many as have ever been employed on that property.

The El Paso management is now shipping an average of 50 tons per day and getting returns of about four ounces to the ton, which means that the mine is producing about \$600 every thirty days.

The ore is being mined in every level from the first to the sixth. The ore taken from the latter level is the richest of any now coming out of the mine. It has only been within the past few weeks that it was possible to mine in this level, owing to the water question. However, the El Paso drainage tunnel has made this level dry and good work is now being done.

The El Paso directorate has declared its regular monthly dividend of one-half cent per share, amounting to \$12,500. The dividend will be sent out as a Thanksgiving gift, the checks being mailed on November 25.

Lessee Pison and others who are operating under lease the north end block of the Sheriff property on Bull hill today sent out a small consignment of ore which will return values of about two ounces to the ton.

The ore is being mined in drift about 20 feet from the 65-foot level, where the ore shoot has widened out to nearly eight feet. These lessees have a very reasonable lease, their terms being for 18 months with royalties ranging from 15 to 25 per cent.

Mabel M.

At the present time there are 15 sets of lessees and sub-lessees operating on the Mabel M. property located on the east slope of Beacon hill, nearly all of

SILVERTON MINES WORKING STEADILY

MANY PROPERTIES SHOW GOOD RESULTS WITH INCREASED DEVELOPMENT—THE PICAYUNE GROUP SOLD.

The ore encountered in the west drift of the lower level of the North Star, Sultan mountain, is holding its own, both as to value and quantity.

The star of eight tons of ore shipped from the Queen City mine gave returns of 43 per cent. lead and 100 ounces silver to the ton.

The Yale-Brown Mines company, of Red Mountain, is preparing for the winter by the erection of several substantial buildings. Work on two tunnels is also being vigorously prosecuted.

Work is to be resumed on the Charter Oak mine tunnel near Howardsville, owned by Thomas Tripp and Otto Kimball. The present 200-foot bore will necessarily be continued 150 feet to cut the Charter Oak vein, at which point a vertical depth of 300 feet will be attained.

Don Arvington is at present hauling coal to the Gold Prince mines above Eureka. He has a force of men and teams at work in order to put in between 600 and 600 tons before the snow flies. A large amount of provisions and lumber is being transported to this new enterprise.

The Isola, the King mine of the Burrows park section, continues to make a remarkable showing in the production of gold ore. For the past few weeks a ton every seven days has been brought down to Eureka for shipment to the Durango smelter. The average value of the ore now being mined at the Isola is about \$175 to the ton, but an occasional streak is encountered that yields much better.

For the past month the Shenandoah No. 3, on King Solomon mountain, output six cars of ore, one of which gave returns of \$1,400 to the owners, L. W. Wasson and others, also the major portion of the ore shipped averages 30 ounces silver, 5 to 10 per cent. lead and 3 to 7 per cent. copper. The exceptional fine weather of late and the slight rise in the price of silver have favored the Shenandoah people to a great extent.

The 5-foot vein of quartz recently cut in the Vulcan tunnel by the Western States Gold M. Co. gives a new life to the Deer Park section since the same has been tested and found to be a good grade of ore. Several streaks in the vein run as high as \$24 in gold and silver, and the total 5 feet will mill to a good profit.

Benjosky Wasson and others have formed a company to be known as The Dives Leasing Co. (Incorporated), and have commenced developing the old Dives property, on King Solomon mountain. Five men constitute the present crew, for a starter, and a mine is promised to be developed on the adjoining property, the Shenandoah No. 4.

WHITE PINE DISTRICT

More Active Development in Progress in Promising Southern Colorado Camp.

The heavy campaign of development work being carried on against the continuous deposits of galena, lead, iron and zinc sulphides as revealed by the Akron tunnel in the depth of Lake Hill at the camp of White Pine on upper Tomichi creek, continues to respond in most gratifying manner to the efforts of the plucky ones who are prosecuting the persevering search, says the Gunnison Champion.

The most important development recently made is the big strong deposit of both milling and shipping ore opened in a drift off the 330-foot level of the dividend shaft of Akron tunnel. The ore body shows a thickness of 14 feet and is now being drifted upon, giving every indication of continuing, to indefinite extent.

The Akron company's mill under direction of M. E. Sullivan of Leadville, a concentrator man of wide experience upon such noted mines as the Camp Bird, Cherry and the Mafra of Leadville, is to take out clean pure lead concentrates averaging 55 per cent. This separation is made upon the New Century differential motion mills and operations will doubtless continue all winter for the company.

A water power will be amply protected from the rigors of the climate by completely covering the mill flume which carries water for the 500-horsepower turbine wheel.

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Representative Hogg Discovers an Old Playmate

Other Washington Topics of Special Western Interest

(From a Gazette Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Nov. 20.—Although having played "hooky" together in order to fish and swim, and having been "whaled" with the same birch rod when they were small boys and sitting side by side in congress, Representative Hogg of Colorado and Kennedy of Ohio did not know each other. They did not remain in ignorance of each other, however, for they at once began to get acquainted. Now they are recalling some of the boyish pranks they played when only separated by a river in their earlier boyhood days.

This fact was brought to light on Monday, the opening day of the special session of congress. It is always an interesting sight to the onlookers to see the way members secure their seats. In their conversation it was discovered that the district represented by Mr. Kennedy is Mahoning, Ohio, and in that district he was born. It further developed that Congressman Hogg also had been born in Ohio and in the same county as Mr. Kennedy. In comparing notes it was also disclosed that there was a difference of but two months in their ages and that the farms on which they had been born were separated only by the Mahoning river. Then it did not take long to develop that they had attended the same country school as classmates.

They had nearly forgotten each other in the long separation and neither knew the other had been elected to congress until by good luck they were thrown together in selecting their seats.

The Shafroth Contest.

In the evidence that has been filed with the clerk of the house of representatives in the case of Robert W. Shafroth, contestant, and John F. Shafroth, contestant, there are 1,752 pages of printed testimony and 582 pages in the brief. As soon as Speaker Cannon announces the organization of the house committee on elections, a number of contested election cases will come up for consideration. A movement is on foot among members of the house to expedite the hearing of the cases as soon as possible in order to make a Christmas gift to the fortunate ones.

Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, tells a good story on "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the speaker of the house of representatives.



CONGRESSMAN HOGG OF COLORADO.

Mr. Cannon had one of his constituents from Danville, Illinois, to take dinner with him recently. "Uncle Joe" was boarding at one of the popular hotels in the city then and when dinner time came he invited his Illinois friend to dine with him. When Mr. Cannon saw some roasting ears on the menu card, he ordered the waiter to bring him in three big ears. When the waiter returned with the green corn and Mr. Cannon got a taste of it, he immediately ordered three more ears. His constituent, in the artless way

of constituents, inquired what his friend was paying for board at the hotel. "For my daughter and myself," said "Uncle Joe," "I pay \$10 a day." His visitor was surprised to find that Mr. Cannon was paying such a high price for board and making his entire meal almost of corn. "Why," exclaimed the constituent, "don't you think it would be cheaper to board at a livery stable?" "Uncle Joe" took the joke very good-naturedly, and his constituent is still wondering whether "Uncle Joe" is paying \$10 a day just for corn.

The Social Season.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have established a precedent in setting Dec. 17 for the opening of the official social season in the national capital. Heretofore Jan. 1 has been set for the opening of the social season, owing to the fact that the wives and families of senators and representatives rarely came to Washington before that time. Because the special session of congress was called three weeks in advance of the regular, it has been decided to begin the social season somewhat earlier. Nearly all of the congressional contingent have arrived in the city and on Dec. 17 the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give their first state dinner.

Miss Cannon as Leader.

Miss Helen Cannon, daughter of the speaker of the house of representatives, will be the head of her father's household. She will occupy the role of leading lady in the congressional social circles. This position she is eminently fitted to fill, and it comes to her right and precedent. Miss Cannon will have the same rank as that enjoyed by the wives of former Speakers of the House Reed and Henderson. Occupying the position she does, Miss Cannon will be exempt from all first calls except upon the wives of the president and vice-president. In social functions Miss Cannon will take precedent of all congressional hostesses, and if she so desires, may decline to return all visits except in the supreme court, cabinet and diplomatic circles.

Miss Cannon is a typical westerner, but during her long residence in the national capital she has adapted herself to eastern ways. Miss Cannon is young, healthy, amiable and is very fond of society life in Washington. It is predicted that she will be a great social

favorite in official circles in this city.

On arriving in the national capital it will be the duty of the wives and daughters of the associates of Speaker Cannon in the house to call on Miss Cannon. The etiquette in the official society is the reverse of that in most communities, the newcomer making all the advances and the junior matron or the maid calling on her senior, the older precedence being established by seniority in office. The husband or father of the visitor. According to this rule the wife or daughter of a new member of congress on arriving in Washington must call promptly on Miss Cannon, the wives of the senior representatives and senators from her own state and also the wives of the cabinet officers. Then she is at liberty, if she is so inclined and energetic, to call on any other woman in the congressional set.

New Mexico Irrigation.

Owing to the distress that has been occasioned in the Rio Grande valley, in New Mexico, on account of the lack of sufficient water supply during the irrigation season, the geological survey experts have decided to come to the relief of those sufferers. The reclamation service of the geological survey is now engaged upon a preliminary investigation looking to the amelioration of their condition. A number of proposals are under consideration and a party of topographers, in charge of J. A. French, is making a contour map of the irrigable land in the valley in New Mexico.

The farmers, among whom those of mixed Spanish and Indian descent predominate, have followed traditional customs, and show little energy or skill. Their lands are tilled in the most laborious fashion, usually by hand, and the returns are small. The soil is of exceeding fertility, when sufficiently watered, and is adapted to the cultivation of almost all the agricultural products of the temperate and subtropical climates. For a number of years during the irrigating season there has been a shortage of the water supply in the Rio Grande. This marked yearly decrease in the volume of water has been the cause of much distress and suffering in certain sections of Texas and lower New Mexico drained by this stream, and the valley is now

rapidly returning to a desert.

The origin of irrigation ditches in the lower valley of the Rio Grande in New Mexico is lost, even in local tradition. It is probable that many of them were in use before the advent of the white race. Most of these ditches are operated under the community system, each ditch being held and controlled by owners of the land it irrigates, these usually living together in a village or pueblo.

"The Poison Squad."

The investigations which are being conducted by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley with the "poison squad," so termed by the newspapers because of the adulterants used in the "pink pills" on which they are fed, has brought into Professor Wiley's mail bag some rather odd letters, comic verses and poetry. At the last session of congress an appropriation was made for the agricultural department to experiment upon human beings in order to determine the effect upon the human system of certain food products coming from foreign countries which were believed to contain adulterants injurious to health. Dr. Wiley has since that time been experimenting upon twelve robust young men with boric acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid and other preservatives to see what effect it has had upon his boarders, for Uncle Sam has established a real scientific cafe in which to feed the young men. One of the results of the investigation has brought to light the fact that boric acid has an overstimulating effect upon the kidneys, thus causing that organ too much work. Other important results are expected from time to time as the investigation proceeds. When Dr. Wiley opened his mail the other day he discovered two very clever comic verses on "poison squad," written by a young man from the west, and he thinks it is too good to keep.

They run thus:

"If ever you should visit the agricultural department look out that Professor Wiley doesn't make you a recruit. He's got a lot of fellows there that tell him how they feel; They take a batch of poison every time they eat a meal; For breakfast they get cyanide of liver, for dinner, undertaker's pie, all trimmed with fancy crepe;

For supper, arsenic fritters, fried in appetizing shade; And late at night they get a prussic acid lemonade." (Chorus.)

"They may get over it, but they'll never look the same. That kind of a bill of fare would drive most men insane."

Next week he'll give them moth balls, a la Newberg, or else plain— They may get over it, but they'll never look the same."

The President a Bird Lover.

"President Roosevelt is a natural born ornithologist," said one of the officials of the Smithsonian Institution a day or two ago. "It is by the merest chance that he did not take up ornithology as a profession. Although I think Mr. Roosevelt is making a splendid chief magistrate, still I do not believe he is following his inclinations as a politician, as he is so fond of animal life and particularly of bird life."

There is nothing so pleasing to the president as to watch the flight of birds and to observe them under all sorts of conditions. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt are very fond of horseback riding, and each spends a portion of the day in this sort of recreation. Their greatest delight is to ride out to the nearby woods and take long strolls through the forests, observing the various species of birds native to this section of the country.

Few, if any, know that President Roosevelt has presented the Smithsonian Institution with over 500 species of birds native to New York state. Mr. Roosevelt sent his first collection in 1882, and now the list has grown to something over 500 birds. Most of them are mounted in the show cases at the Smithsonian, and the sightseer looks at them intently, though not aware that the president of the United States collected those specimens.

Mrs. Roosevelt is equally fond of plant life, and in her strolls through the woods she has collected a varied assortment of plants which are now growing in the propagating gardens just in front of the capitol building. She does this with the hope that it will prove an object lesson to the young children who enjoy the privilege of visiting the propagating gardens.

T. F. Edmunds.

London Brought Nearer By New Mail Regulations

Washington, Nov. 21.—The heaviest and most important mails in the world are those between New York and London and as the largest and swiftest steamships in the world are those plying on the great Atlantic highway the mail service judged by the standard of the

British and American way of handling this particular branch of public business. It is obvious that the efficiency of the ocean mail service depends on two things: the speed of the mails in transit and the frequency with which they are dispatched. The second factor is fully as important

acting in the capacity of international postmaster. The English authorities, who are particularly solicitous to prevent any money from their mail service going to help American shipping, have regarded the foreign mail service as a tool to help exclusively British companies, while the American postal officials look upon it as a purely business enterprise, as any private corporation would, and send the letters entrusted to their care by the quickest and most direct route. Thus it happens that practically all the British mail for the United States comes by the two British lines sailing on Wednesday and Saturday from Liverpool. This plan is followed even to the extent of sending mail on nine and ten-day boats when there are others sailing on the same dates that make the voyage in six or seven days.

A letter mailed in London on Wednesday is compelled to wait until Saturday before it starts on its journey overseas and one mailed Saturday is delayed until Wednesday. It is true that when envelopes are marked "via American packet" letters will be sent on the American line from Southampton but comparatively few people will take the trouble to study the sailing schedules and to provide this special direction.

The English papers have frequently criticized this system of sacrificing the convenience of the business world to the profit of British steamship companies and the London Express recently published a table showing that the postoffice authorities frequently sacrificed a day or even two by sending mails by such ships as the Saxonia and Ivernia when one of the crack American liners, was sailing on the same day. Striking illustrations of this delay have been afforded frequently when freight dispatched by the American line has been discharged in New York and the ship then has been reloaded and the mail sent to Southampton again before the bills of lading for the import cargo have arrived by a slower British boat—one of John Bull's mail steamers.

If the United States were to follow the British system it would ship all its mail by the vessels of the American line, which provide weekly sailings from New York to Southampton. So far from doing this, however, Uncle Sam invariably sends his mail by the best available boats. The result is that mail is dispatched from New York five times a week instead of twice as from England; and if a six-day boat is sailing on the same day with a nine-day boat the former contrast to the English system.

The United States authorities have undertaken to facilitate the movement of ocean mails by the establishment of sea post offices on certain steamers in which postal clerks sort the letters and make them up in convenient packages as is done on railway mail cars. The British post-office never has joined in this effort, although the work of the sea post offices frequently means a gain of from six to eight hours, sometimes even more, in the delivery of a letter.

As a further improvement in this direction, the United States officials of the postoffice have just arranged with the American line to change its sailing day so that hereafter its ships leave New York on Saturdays instead of Wednesdays. At the same time the White Star line, which has its sailings on Wednesdays, will establish sea post offices on its ships. As a result the Wednesday mails will be handled as expeditiously as formerly while there will be a decided gain in the Saturday mails.

In consequence of the change the American ships probably will carry more mail than formerly since the mails are naturally heavier at the end than at the beginning of the week. This will not be a disadvantage to the line, for the government is paid under its contract with the line at the rate of so much a voyage, no matter how much or how little it carries. It is evident, however, that the new plan will be a decided gain to the British world whereas the policy of the British postal authorities is openly intended for the advantage of British steamships without reference to the interests of the business public.

Simultaneously with the change, in its

sailing day the American line will begin operating its ships on a four-weeks turn as it is called. That is to say each of its vessels will make one round trip from New York to Southampton and back each month instead of one every three weeks. This will give the ships a week in port between crossings. The American line officers announce that this change is made in order to allow more time for the overhaul of the ships and because they believe it will enable them to keep the vessels in perfect condition to carry out their government contracts satisfactorily.

Some idea of the tremendous extent of the commercial importance of this change may be gained from the fact that last year the foreign branch of the New York postoffice handled over 100,000,000 pieces of mail. This does not include the "closed mail," which passes through the office in transit to such cities as Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco and from foreign countries like Mexico, Japan and Australia. Altogether from 5,000 to 7,000 bags of mail leave New York for Europe every week. One bag contains 4,000 to 5,000 letters and from 200 to 400 papers it will be seen that the international exchange of ideas foots up an enormous total of business in the course of a year.

FEASTING AND FASTING

Prosperous Americans Draw the Line at Keeping Fast Day, But Love Feast Days Instead.

The changing attitude of the American is shown in his increasing willingness to have Thanksgiving come around every few weeks and his reluctance to have a fast day. Up in New England, even, where fast days was as regular as feed day it became in the last few years an occasion for military reviews and firemen's parades and picnics and things like that rather than for prayer and mortification of the flesh and the devil. It's a long time since the church bells have rung the people together to sustain one another through a day of fasting. Why? You know there are Americans who can eat at Delmonico's every day in the year except Sunday and have turkey at every meal. Compare our condition with them, with that of the Frenchman who eats oysters on water and wine and bread and has a turnip for lunch and bottulabaise or some such mess for dinner, or with the Scotchman existing on oatmeal, whisky, onions and pipes or the Englishman who finds nothing on his table but Montana beef, Canada muton, Massachusetts plum pudding, California oranges, Connecticut tobacco and Michigan celery, or the sad German who must sit in Philadelphia, Hoboken, Brooklyn, and pretzels made of Minnesota flour.

And so, comparing our lot with a lot of other people's lots, we take pride to ourselves and satisfaction and eat our annual bird with a light heart and a grained stomach and are at peace with all the world, for we are feeding a good deal of that world as well as ourselves and therefore ought to have its friendship and its stamp, if there is any of it, set outside of the United States. (Brooklyn Eagle.)

TREE STUMP TRAVELING DOWN HILL.

There exists in Hickman what probably has never been seen anywhere else in this country—a traveling tree stump. Not more than two years ago it gradually moved out of the hill, every day turned out of the beaten path to circumvent a large tree stump in the middle of the sidewalk. That tree stump is now some thirty feet from the spot where it grew, having slid down the side of the hill. The hole left was filled up, and when it eventually was clear the sidewalk was rebuilt and no more thought given to the phenomenon, whether it was a tree stump or a tree stump. The stump was formerly an elm tree and measured some two feet in diameter. When it was cut down it is not definitely known. It is yet some distance to the bottom of the hill, and it is altogether likely that the stump will not rest until it goes the full length. (Hickman (Ky.) Courier.)

WOMAN PROCESS SERVER

Her Subterfuges to Gain Audience With Inaccessible Personae Are Many and Original.

Women have invaded many fields, but it is not likely that there will be a rush to follow the example of Mrs. Harriet A. Carr of 172 West Seventy-seventh street, says the New York Times. She is a process server—the only woman process server in New York. She says process serving demands unbounded courage, cunning and—er—a fair amount of effrontery. Mrs. Carr has a brisk and pleasing presence. She is a well preserved middle aged woman, about 40 years of age, who keeps her hair dressed fashionably. She is employed by four law firms, and her duties are to serve legal papers on persons who are difficult to reach. Her fees are larger than those usually paid to process servers. She has a lively sense of humor and keeps a detailed account of every paper she serves. Her subterfuges to gain an audience with inaccessible folk are original. Anything from "mash" notes to decoy telegrams are employed to lure persons from their imprisonment, and even shrewd lawyers never suspect so well as the supreme court secretary in her melon shaped muff. Mrs. Carr lays great stress on her gowns, although at times it suits her purpose to appear shabbily dressed.

"A few years ago," said she, "I was thrown upon my own resources, and from an everyday bill collector I have developed into a full-fledged process server. The rewards are greater, and though the work is a bit tedious, and I have spent months trying to nail an elusive clubman or a sprightly grass widow. It is merely a case of knowing human nature. True, one has a humor of insults, but I always remain in the situation and I am a person with a court summons I always wish him 'Good-day' with killing good nature."

Boiling With Rage.

"I believe I see more persons boiling with rage than I shall write a book about the degrees of human wrath. I was born in Winchester county, and my maiden name was Harriet A. Carr. I used to use this last name when I was a little girl, but I changed it to Carr when I married. I was a social position. I dropped the 'c' from my maiden name and assumed the role of a certain well known society woman. This name I proved the 'open sesame' and when I entered her drawing room I thrust the papers on her lap."

When I began to earn my own living I went about the hair stores trying to detect infringements on a certain patent for bangs; I would buy those bangs and then get a receipted bill. One man whom I caught red-handed infringing on the patentee's rights told me 'I was no lady.' He was a little man, and I caught him by the ear and forced him to retract. After that I treated him like that he turned and congratulated me."

"You are a smart woman, whoever you are," said he.

"Yes, and a strong one, too," I replied.

"From hair detective work I drifted into collecting for one of the great grocery firms of this city. In fact, I got ahead so well one of the firm members gave me a letter to his attorneys, who engaged me to do process serving for them."

For my first case I received a mysterious looking document to give to a Wall street real estate broker. I dressed up in my best bib and tucker, stalked into the real estate office and walked into the sanctum. My man was sitting at the desk. When I gave him the document he was so surprised he could not speak.

room. When she came into the house she asked who I was waiting for. It was the person. I handed her my paper. She glanced at it and ran upstairs, shrieking. I ran out of that house as if pursued by 1,000 devils. But, you see, that was only my second case.

"The most thrilling experience I had was with a brewer who lives away up down in a fashionable section. It was a snowy night when I called there, arrayed in a seakink sack and diamonds. The housekeeper ushered me into a parlor all hung with pink and damask. But there was not heat in that house, and I almost froze while waiting for my man. At last he came in. The butler took his furled coat, and then he came toward me, rubbing his hands in smug contentment. I slipped the paper into his hands, and when he saw that it was a summons he stamped his foot and bellowed with rage. I never saw a man so furious before, and I really thought he was going to hurt me. My courage failed, and I sank into a chair. He swore just awfully, and I stuffed my finger tips into my ears. The longer I stayed the more threatening he got. Once I screamed for help, and finally I saw a chance and slipped out. I ran in a block after getting out, and was really frightened."

The Schemes.

"I always laugh when I think of my experience with the president of a company in Franklin street. I had a bill to collect from him. He lived in a mother-in-law house, and I went to the house with my huge suitcase. In a roundabout way I heard he was in the habit of promenading Fifth avenue in a frock coat and silk hat. So I dressed as shabbily as possible and waited in front of the Waldorf-Astoria. At last he came along, swinging a yellow cane, as big as you please. I approached him and invited him to satisfy the claim."

"Go away, my good woman," he said. "That will be settled all right. Come to my office tomorrow."

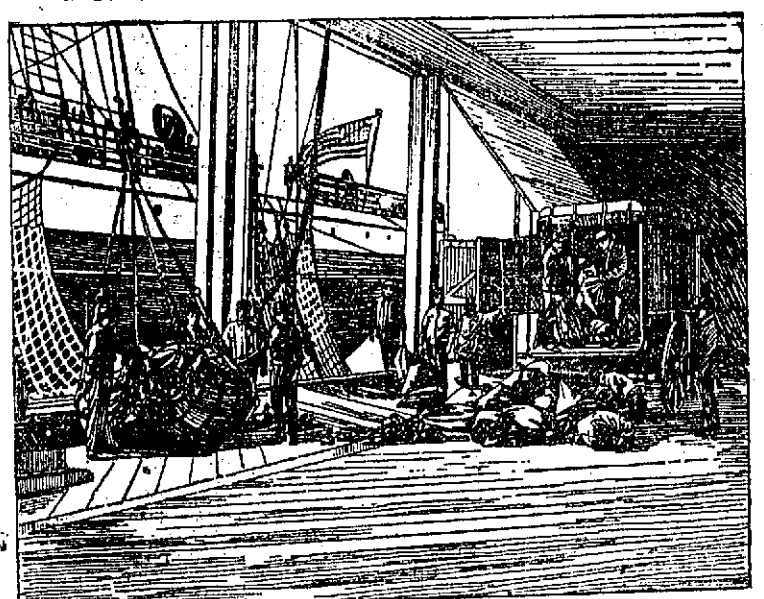
"But I didn't go away. I clung to him like a leech, and walked beside him all the way to Michigan Square. My appearance told against him. He dropped like a little bit to be seen walking with so shabby a person, and he implored me to go away. Finally he wrote out a check for the bill, just to get rid of me."

"Another man, a 'bouncer,' was served in the Waldorf, where he was waiting for me. I wrote him a decoy letter, a sort of 'mash' note. I asked him if he didn't remember the woman he called a 'jolly good fellow,' and asked him to meet me in the Waldorf-Furish room. I told him to wear lilacs in the valley in his coat. Men usually call girls 'jolly good fellows,' so I knew I was safe. Then I sent a process server to catch my man, who was easily distinguished by his lilies. He was served."

"A high roller who lived at the Hotel Majestic was a hard one to catch. Thanks to an obliging waiter and a 60-cent piece, I found out what time my man had breakfast, and I caught him at the table. I said, 'The waiter is serving you with breakfast. Permit me to serve you with this.' He almost choked on his boiled eggs. I could tell you tales of the society women I have met in a socially professional way, but I guess it would only serve to put others on their guard against me, and that, you know, would not be desirable—from my point of view, at least."

Cured Consumption.

Mrs. B. W. Evans, Clearwater, Kan., writes: "My husband lay sick for three months. The doctors said that he had quick consumption. We procured a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, and it cured him. That was six years ago. Since then we have always kept a bottle in the house. We cannot do without it. For coughs and colds it has no equal." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Holley-Arcularius Drug Co.

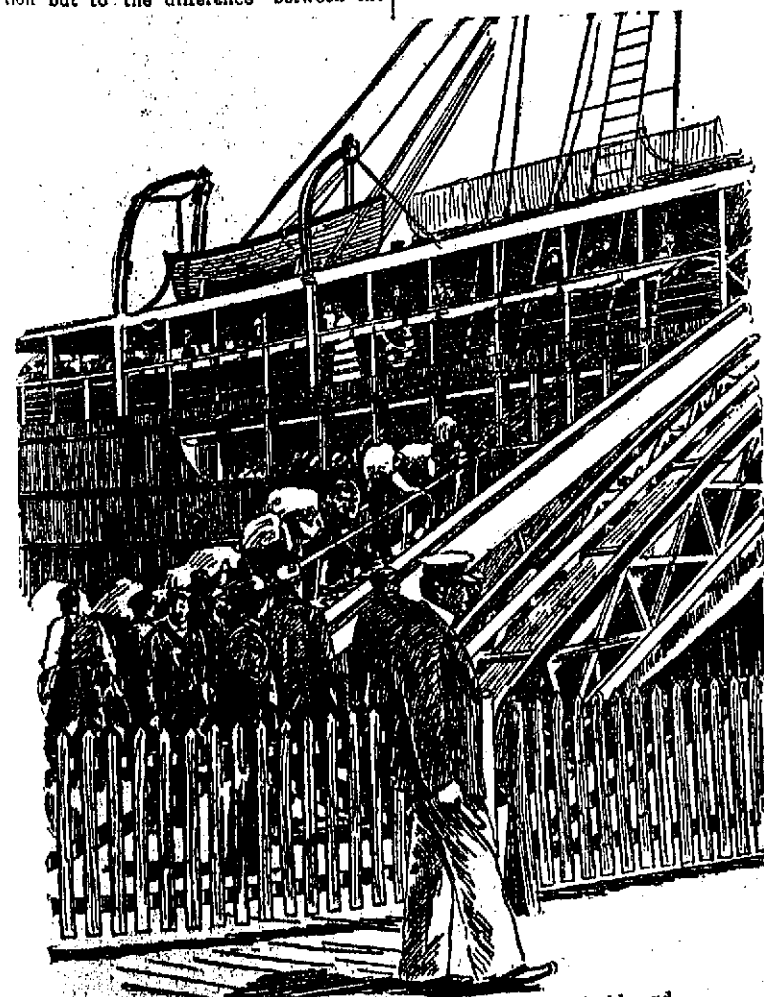


Loading the London Mail at New York.

past is highly efficient. It is a peculiar fact, however, that this mail traveling eastward across the Atlantic, that is from the United States to Great Britain, makes better time than that traveling in the opposite direction. This discrepancy is due not to quicker voyages in one direction but to the difference between the

as the first, for it is evident that three sailings a week of seven or eight-day boats would give a better service than one sailing of a five-day boat twice a week. This discrepancy in the delivery of the mails would reach their destination more quickly.

This illustrates just the difference between John Bull and Uncle Sam when



American Liner Taking the Continental Mail Aboard.

